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Japan

'Sources' Quoted on Aspin's 2 Nov Planned Visit

OW2110044493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—United States Defense Secretary Les Aspin will visit Japan briefly on November 2, government sources said Thursday [21 October]. He will have separate meetings with Defense Agency Director General Keisuke Nakanishi and Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata before he flies to Seoul for U.S.-South Korean security talks.

The U.S. is seeking to forge a joint response to the problem of North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development and also plans to discuss its proposed theater missile defense system, a joint defense project against North Korean missiles, the sources said.

GATT Chief Sutherland Arrives in Tokyo 20 Oct

OW2010081693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Oct. 20 KYODO—GATT chief Peter Sutherland flew into Tokyo Wednesday and said the Tokyo government's decision to open the Japanese rice market is essential to a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Sutherland, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), arrived at the new Tokyo international airport at Narita for a four-day Japan visit to expedite the stalled Uruguay Round talks, being held under the auspices of the GATT. While in Japan, he is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Eijiro Hata and farm organization leaders.

Sutherland said he has not received any Japanese proposal to accept a conversion of its de facto rice import ban with tariffs. Japanese and international news reports have said Japan has decided to accept such a conversion after a six-year moratorium.

Urges Tokyo To Open Rice Market

OW2110055293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0511 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—GATT Chief Peter Sutherland urged Japan on Thursday [21 October] to lift its long-standing ban on rice imports to help bring the currently deadlocked Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks to a successful conclusion. The director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade made the pitch when he met with leaders of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), the largest force within the ruling seven-party coalition, SDP officials said.

Among the seven SDP leaders present were Tomiichi Murayama, party chairman, and Wataru Kubo, party secretary general.

Noting that Japan is the greatest beneficiary of GATT, Sutherland said the failure to conclude the global trade negotiations would produce serious effects on the world economy, the officials said. Touching on Japan's "food security" argument, in relation to its closed rice market, Sutherland reportedly countered that Japan is dependent on other nations for fuels.

Sutherland arrived in Japan on Wednesday for a four-day stay to expedite the stalled Uruguay Round, being held under the auspices of the GATT.

The trade talks, now in their seventh year, must be completed by December 15, and the GATT chief has given major trading nations until November 15 to come up with final offers on how their markets could be opened.

Japan has opposed the tariffication formula proposed in December 1991 by then GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel, which calls for all nontariff restrictions on agricultural imports, including Japan's ban on rice imports, to be converted into customs duties without exception.

While in Japan, Sutherland is also scheduled to meet Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, Farm Minister Eijiro Hata and farm organization leaders.

Hosokawa on 'Lack of Balance'

OW2110120193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—GATT chief Peter Sutherland urged Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Thursday [21 October] to exercise leadership and replace Japan's rice import ban with tariffs, to help conclude the Uruguay round of global trade talks within this year, government officials said.

The director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) made the request to help resolve the seven-year-old round of talks when he paid a courtesy call on the prime minister.

Sutherland, who is on a four-day visit which started Wednesday, asked Hosokawa to make further efforts to accept the comprehensive tariffication scheme, which he said is one of the important principles in the final draft act proposed in December 1991 by former GATT chief Arthur Dunkel, the officials said.

Hosokawa was quoted as replying, "We understand the need for a successful conclusion to the Uruguay round, but it is extremely difficult for Japan to accept tariffication without exception."

Hosokawa pointed to a lack of balance in the draft act between importing and exporting nations, export subsidies, and called on Sutherland to understand the significance of the issue in Japan and its political difficulties, they said.

Sutherland expressed concern over delays in market access negotiations under way in Geneva, saying that the world trade talks have reached a crucial point, the officials said. They quoted Sutherland as telling Hosokawa he understands every nation has its own problems, but it is essential to maintain the multilateral trade system.

Sutherland told reporters just after the meeting, "it was a very constructive and useful meeting. The prime minister underlined our commitment to the Uruguay Round by the 15th of December. That is the deadline."

The officials said Hosokawa told Sutherland his administration will continue making every effort to help wrap up the 116-nation trade negotiations by the deadline.

Farm Minister Rejects 'Request'

OW2110133293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1323 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Japan's farm minister rebuffed Thursday [21 October] a request by visiting GATT chief Peter Sutherland to open its rice market to lead the ongoing Uruguay Round of world trade talks to a successful conclusion, government officials said.

Sutherland, director general of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, made the request in a meeting with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Eijiro Hata Thursday afternoon, the officials said.

Hata turned down the appeal as unacceptable, saying it is a matter of life or death for Japanese agriculture, they said.

GATT has proposed Japan replace restrictions on imports of farm products, including rice, with tariffs.

Sutherland told Hata it is vital for all member nations to submit their respective farm policies to GATT by November 15 so that the trade talks can be successfully concluded by the end of this year, the officials said. They said Sutherland also expressed concern over a delay in negotiations on opening the markets for farm and textile products.

Hata called on GATT to accept Japan's request for exemption from the tariffication scheme, they said. He also said the coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is preoccupied with political reforms and it is difficult for it to deal with the farm issue at the same time, they said.

Sutherland, in a meeting with Hosokawa earlier Thursday, urged the prime minister to exercise leadership and open Japan's rice market to imports.

Talks End at 'Impasse' 21 Oct

OW2110122693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—GATT chief Peter Sutherland ended talks with Japanese rice growers and consumers on Thursday [21 October] at an impasse over Japan's ban on foreign rice imports. At a meeting at the Social Democratic Party (SDP) headquarters, Sutherland, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), urged Japan to open its rice market, but the Japanese side insisted on maintaining the status quo.

Sutherland told Japanese rice growers and consumers, "there will be no big changes in self-sufficiency of Japan's rice even if tariffication (on rice imports) is carried out." He said the Uruguay Round of trade talks will not be concluded successfully without the introduction of comprehensive tariffication.

GATT has proposed that Japan and other countries importing farm products replace import restrictions with tariffs to end the deadlock in the multilateral trade talks. But Koken Nosaka, an SDP lawmaker and chief of the All-Japan Federation of Peasants' Unions, said that liberalization of rice imports will destroy Japanese agriculture.

Yoko Toyama, chief of a Japanese Federation of Consumers, concurred, saying "we need to look at the liberalization of rice imports with regard to the earth's ecology."

Japan has come under growing pressure from the United States and other exporting countries to open its rice market to help bring the GATT talks to a successful conclusion by the December 15 deadline.

Sutherland arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday for a four-day visit aimed at securing Japanese concessions so as to bring the stalled Uruguay Round to a successful end.

Official Discusses Limited Rice Market Opening

OW2110155693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1546 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—A top Foreign Ministry official indicated Thursday [21 October] night the possibility of Japan's accepting a bid to allow limited foreign access to the rice market.

Commenting on the proposed opening of the rice market to foreign suppliers, the official told reporters he believes that limited liberalization of rice imports is in line with the government's policy against replacing Japan's rice import ban with tariffs. He stressed, however, that he opposed the GATT-proposed tariffication without exceptions.

The official's remark came in response to the opinion expressed by Peter Sutherland, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), that

tariffication without exceptions is one of the principles of a final draft agreement for concluding the Uruguay Round of global trade talks within this year, analysts said. The official also said Sutherland can exercise his discretion in drawing up a final Uruguay Round draft agreement.

Farm Ministry Secures 1994 Rice Seed Supplies

OW2010091193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—The Agriculture Ministry said Wednesday it has secured about 80,000 tons of rice seeds necessary for next year's harvest. The ministry said prefectures where the rice harvest was extremely bad this year will receive rice seed supplies from areas where the harvest was relatively good.

As of Sept. 15, the rice reaping index was below 50 against the normal level of 100 in Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures in the northern Honshu main island, whether farmers requested 9,200 tons of rice seeds for next year's harvest, up more than 30 percent over the year before, the ministry said.

The ministry said about 1,200 tons of seeds from other prefectures will be supplied. It said seeds of popular rice brands, such as Sasanishiki and Koshihikari, have been secured.

LDP Favors Relaxation of Rice Acreage Policy

OW2110140693 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1032 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Announcer-read report over video; from "News 7" program]

[Text] The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Research Commission on Comprehensive Agricultural Policies held a subcommittee meeting today, and decided to urge the government to drastically review its policy to cut rice acreage.

At the meeting, members noted rice imports would become a regular event if the rice crop fails again next year, and this may result in rice market liberalization. On these grounds, the LDP Dietmen called for a drastic relaxation of the rice acreage cut policy to secure next year's crop.

As a tangible measure, the LDP is going to work out a production reinforcement plan next weekend to urge the government to ease the rice acreage cut policy.

Negotiators Study Auto Market Report, Proposal

OW2110131293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—U.S. and Japanese negotiators paused from talks on Japan's auto and auto parts market Thursday [21 October] to hear a report on the import market by think tanks of both countries. Researchers from Nomura Research Institute Ltd. and Booz, Allen and Hamilton Inc. of the United States summarized a draft of the study, to be completed by December, that grew out of a 1991 bilateral agreement.

The joint study analyzes factors affecting the sale of foreign cars in Japan, a U.S. trade official said.

Japan also gave the U.S. side in writing a proposal it put forward orally Wednesday urging objective criteria to be used to judge U.S. efforts to crack the Japanese auto market, according to a Japanese official.

The two sides will discuss the Japanese proposal at a meeting of experts Friday. A U.S. proposal, also made Wednesday, focused on the parts sector and cited more than 20 areas for "results-oriented" measurement, officials for both sides said.

The U.S. side, which has called for objective criteria to measure market access, "would consider" the Japanese requests if they conform to the trade framework initiated this summer and aimed at agreement by the end of January, the U.S. official said. But, he said, "it is unclear to me what the Japanese mean" by criteria to judge U.S. efforts.

A Japanese official repeated Thursday the contention that U.S. automakers do not try hard enough to sell cars and parts in Japan. But Timothy Hauser, acting U.S. undersecretary of commerce and international trade, called such criticism "dead wrong," telling reporters at the Tokyo motor show that the prices and quality of U.S. products on display disprove such criticism.

Ministers Agree on Need for Construction Changes

OW2110111593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Key cabinet ministers agreed Thursday [21 October] on the need to hammer out an action program to increase transparency in Japan's construction market and secure greater foreign access. The agreement emerged as Tokyo is struggling to avert sanctions Washington is threatening to impose against Japan if no progress is made in bilateral construction talks by the end of this month.

Japan will relay its desire to open its construction market to the United States before the deadline in order to avoid punitive actions, deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Ishihara said in a briefing.

The government will thrash out a specific action program on the issue after receiving recommendations from the central council on construction contracting business, an advisory panel to the construction minister, he said.

Thursday's talks took place among Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura, Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, Construction Minister Kozo Igarashi and Home

Affairs Minister Kanju Sato. Ishihara and Yukio Hatoyama, deputy chief cabinet secretary in charge of political affairs were also present.

Construction Minister on Efforts

OW2110091493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Construction Minister Kozo Igarashi on Thursday [21 October] emphasized to the United States that Japan is making increased efforts to open its construction market to foreign competition.

Igarashi told U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale, who was paying him a courtesy call, of Japanese dissatisfaction with a U.S. decision to impose sanctions on November 1 unless Japan agrees to further open its construction market, ministry officials said. "We cannot accept the U.S. move to set a date for sanctions regarding the bilateral construction talks," he was quoted as telling Mondale.

Igarashi said Japan, well aware of the importance of bilateral ties, intends to overhaul its bidding systems and other practices in the construction industry. "We are making efforts to bring about quick improvement. We want to produce plans for the reforms soon," he said.

But Igarashi indicated the planned reforms will not be as radical as the U.S. expects. "Our construction sector is undergoing major surgery for a serious disease. A certain extent of competition with foreigners will be an effective cure, but if it is excessive, it may lead to loss of life," he said.

"We will therefore pursue balanced reforms. So please understand," he was quoted as saying.

The officials said Mondale replied that Washington is ready to study any Japanese proposal and wants to avert punitive actions if possible.

Brown 'Optimistic' on Joint Construction Talks

OW2010154593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1432 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct. 20 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown said Wednesday [20 October] he is always optimistic about the outcome of ongoing Japan-U.S. talks on access to Japan's construction market.

Brown made the comment to KYODO NEWS SERVICE after making a speech at a gathering here.

The remarks may indicate the possibility that Washington will not impose sanctions against Japan.

The administration of President Bill Clinton has said such action would be taken if no progress has been achieved in the bilateral talks on foreign access to bidding for public works projects in Japan by the end of this month.

Brown also said he discussed the matter with U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor late Tuesday, adding the chief trade negotiator is pressing ahead with the talks with the Japanese.

Ex-Im Bank Studying Loans to Industrial Nations

OW2110102293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—The Export-Import [Ex-Im] Bank of Japan is studying extending loans to not only needy but also richer countries, the president of the governmental agency said Thursday [21 October]. Mitsuhide Yamaguchi told a press conference the bank has been studying what it can do in its relationship with industrial nations.

"We hope our loans will help activate the global economy. We want to reach conclusions as soon as possible," he said, adding that there are no legal obstacles for its providing loans to major countries.

Asked about its pledged 600 million dollar credit to Russia, Yamaguchi said its disbursement will be made after Moscow reaches stand-by agreement on its economic reforms with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

SDP Wants AWACS, Patriots Cut From Budget

OW2010143693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party (SDP) will oppose budgetary appropriations for the purchase of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes and a Patriot missile battery, party officials said Wednesday. Officials of the SDP, which forms the largest party in Japan's governing coalition, said the group will attempt to see to it that the costly AWACS planes and Patriots are stricken from the Defense Agency's budget request for fiscal 1994, which begins next April.

The SDP position, which will be formally announced Thursday at a meeting of coalition policymakers, is likely to create pains for the government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. But a top-level SDP source said if the party's stance turns out to be a minority view within the coalition, it will drop its opposition to the budget proposal.

The Defense Agency has been pursuing a plan to purchase a total of four AWACS planes from the United States under the 1991-95 defense buildup program.

Alarmed at North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development program and its successful testing of a missile capable of reaching Japan, the Defense Agency wants Patriot missiles to provide an effective shield against the threat posed by its neighbor. The agency is requesting that a total of 700 million yen be allocated out

of next fiscal year's budget for procurement of two AWACS planes and a Patriot battery.

The first two AWACS aircraft, purchased under the budget for the current fiscal year, are expected to be delivered to Japan in 1997. From next year's budget, the agency wants two more AWACS planes worth some 55 billion yen each.

The planes are capable of identifying and tracking multiple enemy aircraft, ships and missiles, and pinpointing targets for friendly planes. The estimated cost of producing one Patriot missile battery under license by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. is set at some 35 billion yen.

Decides on Official Opposition

OW2110131693 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0313 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "NHK News" program]

[Text] The Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] held a meeting of its Central Executive Committee today and officially decided to oppose funding for the Airborne Warning and Control System [AWACS] in the fiscal 1994 budget.

The Central Executive Committee discussed the SDPJ's stance toward the Defense Agency's request for the purchase of AWACS planes and Patriot missiles. The committee officially decided to oppose this request at the coalition parties' policymaking negotiations, noting that such expenditures would conflict with the peace-oriented stance of the SDPJ and with the coalition concept of inter-party accord.

In this regard, SDPJ Chairman Tomiichi Murayama said the SDPJ intends to speak out on its own policies in the decision-making process of the coalition government. It is believed that Chairman Murayama made the remark in view of SDPJ members' frustration with the party losing its unique characteristics in the multiparty coalition.

Nonlife Insurers Rebuff U.S. Target Demand

OW2110095293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—A senior insurance industry leader Thursday [21 October] described as impractical a U.S. demand for an objective share of the Japanese market. Takashi Onoda, chairman of the Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan, told a news conference that it is impossible for insurers to control consumer tastes.

In ongoing negotiations for a new framework for bilateral trade, the United States has demanded that Japan open its insurance market and set an objective target to raise the market share for foreign insurers to around 10 percent from the present 3 percent. Onoda said the association is now considering revising its charter to allow foreign nonlife insurance firms to join.

U.S. Base Closure Chief Visits Okinawa Governor

OW2010044293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Naha, Oct. 20 KYODO—The head of the U.S. commission on military base closings on Wednesday [20 October] met with Okinawa Governor Masahide Ota, who was expected to renew the prefecture's demand for the return of land used by United States military bases. James Courter, chairman of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, arrived Tuesday evening on a fact-finding mission at the invitation of the prefectural government.

With one-tenth of the land on Okinawa used for U.S. military bases, officials and people here see it as a hindrance to development of the local economy and have been demanding the return of land used by the bases.

Ota visited the U.S. in May and requested that Courter visit Okinawa to learn firsthand of the situation on the island.

Courter, whose commission makes decisions on the realignment of military bases in the U.S., told Ota the commission has no authority over bases outside of the U.S. but added he hopes to learn as much as he can about the bases on Okinawa. During his five-day visit, the former congressman from New Jersey is scheduled to visit the bases, meet with the mayors of Okinawa municipalities, and give a speech on base closings in the U.S.

Russia Cancels 2d Dumping of Nuclear Waste Load

OW2010232693 Tokyo KYODO in English 2305 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Russia has abandoned its plan to dump a second load of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday [21 October]. The head of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Asia-Pacific Affairs Bureau, Nikolay Solovyev, conveyed the decision during a meeting with Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Sumio Edamura on Wednesday, the officials said.

Solovyev told Edamura that Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev had instructed him to convey the Russian Government's decision.

Solovyev proposed that experts from Russia and Japan meet in Moscow on October 27 and 28 to discuss dumping of radioactive waste in the sea and later visit the Russian far east port city of Vladivostok, the officials said. The Russian side also proposed the convening of a second round of experts' talks on November 10 and 11, they said.

On Sunday, the Russian Navy dumped some 900 tons of radioactive liquid waste into the Sea of Japan approximately 550 kilometers west of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. Japan strongly protested the action and warned that if Russia continued to dump nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan it would greatly damage relations between the two countries.

South Korea also protested the dumping of nuclear waste by Russia and President Kim Yong-sam on Wednesday proposed that South Korea, Japan and the United States join hands in forcing Russia to halt the practice.

Navy Says Suspension Temporary

OW2110060093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Russia's decision to suspend dumping of nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan is only a temporary measure, and the dumping is likely to be resumed within a year, a spokesman for the Russian Navy's Pacific Fleet said Thursday [21 October]. The spokesman, contacted in Vladivostok by phone from Tokyo, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that the Russian Navy's storage facilities have become decrepit and will reach the limit of their capacity within a year at the latest.

The Navy does not need to dump nuclear waste into sea for the time being because there is now room to store it following the dumping of some 900 tons of radioactive liquid waste into the Sea of Japan on October 17, the official said.

Russia informed Japan on Wednesday of its decision to abandon its plan to dump a second load of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday. But the spokesman said the Navy has not yet received an order from Moscow to suspend the plan and an operation to load the radioactive cargo onto a special tanker is still continuing.

After the Russian Navy dumped radioactive liquid waste into the Sea of Japan at a point some 550 kilometers west of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido on Sunday, neighboring nations, including South Korea, protested and urged Moscow to suspend a planned second dumping.

Tokyo Welcomes Plan Cancellation

OW2110042993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Japan on Thursday [21 October] welcomed Russia's cancellation of its plan to dump a second load of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura told a news conference that the government welcomed what he called Moscow's "political decision" to immediately halt the planned dumping. He said the Japanese Government will shift its stance and support a total ban on the dumping of radioactive waste at sea when signatories of the London convention on dumping of waste at sea meet on November 8.

Nikolay Solovyev, the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Asia-Pacific Affairs Bureau, conveyed the decision to Japanese Ambassador to Russia Sumio Edamura on Wednesday. He told Edamura that Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev had instructed him to convey Moscow's decision to call off its planned disposal of radioactive waste in the sea, the officials said.

Takemura, the top government spokesman, said Russia had proposed that experts from Russia and Japan meet in Moscow on October 27 and 28 to discuss dumping of nuclear waste in the sea. The Russians also proposed the convening of a second round of experts' talks on November 10 and 11, he said.

Tokyo will continue efforts to urge Moscow to completely abandon the idea of dumping radioactive waste into the ocean, the chief cabinet secretary said.

The Russian Navy dumped some 900 tons of radioactive liquid waste into the Sea of Japan on October 17 at a point about 550 kilometers west of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido and some 190 kilometers southeast of the Russian far east port city of Vladivostok. Reports from Moscow had said Russia planned to dispose of another 800 tons of nuclear waste at the same site soon. Japan vehemently protested the action and warned that if Russia continued to dump nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan it would significantly harm relations between the two countries.

South Korea also protested the dumping of nuclear waste by Russia and President Kim Yong-sam on Wednesday proposed that South Korea, Japan and the United States together press Russia to halt the practice.

In March, Russia admitted for the first time that it disposed of nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, the north Pacific and the Barents Sea between 1959 and 1992. The London convention forbids the dumping at sea of waste with a high level of radioactivity and requires prior notification when low-level radioactive waste is disposed of.

'Fruit of Multilateral' Efforts

OW2110061393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Japan's government welcomes Russia's "political decision" to halt the planned second dumping in a week of radioactive nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said Thursday [21 October].

Takemura's comment at a press conference was in response to a pledge made Wednesday in Moscow by

Nikolay Solovyev, head of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Asia-Pacific Affairs Bureau, to Japanese Ambassador to Russia Sumio Edamura.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official described the Russian decision as the fruit of multilateral diplomatic efforts.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata phoned his Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev on Tuesday to protest Russia's dumping of 900 tons of liquid nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan on Sunday and asked him to cancel plans to dump another 800 tons there sometime this week.

South Korea also protested to Moscow and President Kim Yong-sam on Wednesday proposed that South Korea, Japan and the United States join hands to get Russia to halt the dumping.

The No. 1 opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), expressed concern about the possible health hazards from radioactive waste which Moscow has admitted dumping in the seas near Japan since 1959. Takashi Kosugi, chief of the LDP's Foreign Affairs Division, has called on Japan to "stop providing economic aid" to Russia if it continues dumping nuclear waste.

The Russian Foreign Ministry earlier said the radioactivity of the waste dumped Sunday was 74 billion becquerels. It said this posed no threat to people who ate fish taken from the Sea of Japan.

But Russia's Yablokov commission of inquiry said in a report submitted in February to President Boris Yeltsin that the aggregate amount of radioactive waste dumped since 1959 in the Sea of Japan and neighboring waters totaled 685 trillion becquerels.

Hokkaido Governor Takahiro Yokomichi said in a press statement that the prefectural government "strongly hopes" that Russia will not resume nuclear waste dumping in the ocean in the future. Moscow will soon formally announce the suspension of the controversial nuclear dumping, Russian Government officials said Wednesday.

On Sunday, the Russian Navy tanker TNT 27 dumped radioactive waste into the sea some 550 kilometers west of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, just a few days after President Boris Yeltsin's Tokyo visit from October 11 to 13.

In talks with Yeltsin during the visit, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa urged Russia to stop dumping nuclear waste. Yeltsin in a joint communique acknowledged Japan's "serious concern" on the issue.

Tokyo Said Not To Seek G-7 Help

OW2110095993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Japan has dropped a plan to ask the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers to help stop Russia unloading nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan as Russia has canceled a second dumping mission, a senior Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday [21 October]. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said Wednesday that Tokyo was considering asking the G-7 nations to call on Russia to cease the dumping.

The ministry official said the government changed its mind after Russia said earlier in the day that it has abandoned its plan to pump a second load of radioactive waste into the sea. Nikolay Solovyev, head of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Asia-Pacific Affairs Bureau, conveyed the decision during a meeting with Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Sumio Edamura on Wednesday.

On Sunday, the Russian Navy dumped some 900 tons of the waste into the sea approximately 550 kilometers west of Japan. Japan strongly protested the action and warned that if Russia continued the dumping, it would greatly damage relations.

South Korea also protested, with President Kim Yong-sam on Wednesday proposing that South Korea, Japan and the United States join hands in forcing Russia to halt the practice.

ROK Envoy on DPRK Nuclear Issue Position

OW2110110993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—North Korea should accept international inspections of its two nuclear facilities suspected of being used to produce nuclear weapons, South Korean Ambassador to Japan Kong No-myong said Thursday [21 October].

Although Seoul is ready to help the communist nation out of its economic predicament, it cannot do so until Pyongyang clears itself of the suspicion it is covertly developing nuclear arms, Kong said. He made the remarks when he called on Tomiichi Murayama, chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), the largest force within the ruling seven-party coalition, at party headquarters.

It was the first time ever that a South Korean ambassador to Japan has visited an SDP leader. The SDP has had close ties with North Korea for decades since the division of the Korean peninsula and has had virtually no relations with South Korea.

Before recognizing South Korea as an independent state in 1986, the SDP argued that North Korea is the single legitimate government on the peninsula.

Former SDP Chairman Sadao Yamahana visited South Korea in September at the invitation of the majority Democratic Liberal Party, becoming the first incumbent SDP head ever to visit Seoul. The visit came on the heels of the party's unconditional recognition of the 1965 Japan-South Korea Basic Relations Treaty, which established diplomatic ties between Tokyo and Seoul.

Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Israel's Sheves

LD2010191493 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of Japan says a new era has opened in Japanese-Israeli relations. He was speaking to Shim'on Sheves, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, who is now in Tokyo. The Japanese official said that if Israel puts on the table what he called attractive economic proposals, then the Japanese private sector would consider them positively.

Ministry Scales Back Fiscal Mission to PRC

OW2010154693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii said Wednesday [20 October] he will halve the number of delegates his ministry will send on a mission to China in November to eight. The reduction came after criticism of the size of the mission given that the nation faces a tough budget. Fujii told a regular press meeting.

He said the reduction was a direct result of criticism, and not that the ministry "had originally included unnecessary people."

The ministry announced Tuesday it will send a mission led by Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito to China for five days from 3 November for discussions on fiscal and monetary policies with officials of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the People's Bank of China and the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy.

Bank of Japan officials are also in the mission.

Considering criticism of the unprecedented participation by the vice minister in the mission, Fujii said "other ministries have sent their vice ministers to head missions to China."

"We must be aware that Chinese leaders respect such formality," he said.

Portuguese President Meets With Emperor Akihito

OW1910051593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Portuguese President Mario Soares met Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko at a welcoming ceremony at the state guesthouse in central Tokyo on Tuesday [19 October] morning. The president and his wife Maria later chatted with the imperial couple at the nearby Imperial Palace.

The Imperial Household Agency Grand Master of Ceremonies Kiyoshi Sumiya later told reporters Soares said to the emperor Portugal's economy has improved since the country held a general election to form a constituent assembly in 1975, ending years of rule under successive right-wing dictatorships.

The emperor responded that he thought Portugal has experienced hardships in the past and that he holds the country in high regard.

The president later presented the emperor with a replica of a rifle which Portuguese sailors carried when they were stranded on Tanegashima, an island off southern Kyushu, 450 years ago. The incident was the first contact Japan had with a European power.

Lunches With 'Top' Businessmen

LD1910104193 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 0800 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Excerpts] President Soares is continuing his visit to Japan. He had lunch today with Japanese businessmen whom he invited to invest in Portugal. Four and a half centuries after the two cultures first met, Soares advocates closer contacts. [passage omitted]. Aura Miguel reports:

[Miguel] Mario Soares had lunch with top Japanese businessmen today and opened an economic seminar. He presented Portugal as one the European countries with the greatest potential for Japanese investment: a market economy, political and economic stability, and cheap labor. Soares stressed the importance of tourism and called for Japan's cooperation in Expo 98. The seminar, organized by ICEP [government trade office], was also attended by Commerce and Tourism Minister Faria de Oliveira and his Japanese counterpart, the minister for foreign trade and industry. It should be noted that the governor of Macao was also present, no doubt, to draw the attention of the Japanese businessmen to Macao's strategic importance.

This morning President Soares had an audience with the emperor and the empress. Later he will visit parliament, the Chamber of Councillors, and he will meet with the Japanese prime minister. [passage omitted]

Urges Jakarta To Open E. Timor

OW2010123693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Portuguese President Mario Soares on Wednesday urged Indonesia to give access to East Timor to foreign journalists and human rights groups. "It is a fact that the Indonesian Government has not given access to East Timor to human right organizations like Amnesty International and foreign journalists," the president told a news conference at the Japan National Press Club.

Soares, now on a 10-day official visit to Japan, was referring to Lisbon's accord with Jakarta on September 17 in New York, in which Indonesia vowed to allow

access to East Timor to U.N. agencies and rights groups after talks mediated by U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

"Only a dictatorship fears Amnesty International and this is the case with Indonesia," said the 68-year-old founder of the Portuguese Socialist Party, himself once a dissident in exile designated by Amnesty in 1968 as "prisoner of the year."

Amnesty International, Asia Watch and the United Nations have repeatedly expressed concern over the reports of executions, torture, arrests and other human rights abuses against pro-independence East Timorese residents.

Indonesia invaded East Timor shortly after the Portuguese Colonial Administration left in 1975, and began a military campaign that reportedly claimed up to 200,000 lives. Jakarta annexed the territory in 1976.

The United Nations, repeatedly condemning the annexation, still recognizes Portugal as the legitimate administrating power of the territory.

Soares' visit commemorates the 450th anniversary of an historic event in 1543 when three Portuguese castaways became the first Europeans to land in Japan, introducing rifles to the country.

Soares sought increased Japanese investment and tourism, and asked Tokyo to consider whittling down its trade surplus with Lisbon. Portugal suffered inflation of 8.9 percent in 1992 and its overseas debts stood at 20.4 billion dollars as of the end of 1990.

Lays Flowers at Writer's Grave

OW2110112293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokushima, Oct. 21 KYODO—Portuguese President Mario Soares laid flowers Thursday [21 October] on the grave of a Portuguese writer who died in Tokushima in 1929.

Wenceslau de Moraes introduced Japanese culture to Portugal through his writing. He worked as Portugal's consul general, and married twice in Japan.

Soares offered sticks of incense in Buddhist tradition.

The president arrived in Tokyo on Monday for a 10-day visit to mark the 450th anniversary of the arrival of three Portuguese castaways who in 1543 became the first Europeans to land in Japan.

During his official schedule in Tokyo, Soares met Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Emperor Akihito.

His schedule also includes visits to other places connected with Portugal like Oita and Nagasaki.

Aid Worker 'Confined' in Burundi by Armed Men

OW2110084493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—A Japanese aid worker has been confined to his hotel room by armed men in the African nation of Burundi after gunfire erupted in the capital earlier in the day, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Thursday [21 October]. The Japanese overseas cooperation volunteers secretariat learned Hironobu Murakami was being confined when it contacted him by telephone, the ministry said.

Murakami, who works for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), is on a working trip to Burundi to instruct Japanese volunteers, it said.

The ministry said no information was available about Mitsuo Inagaki, a JICA staff member accompanying Murakami on the trip, but other Japanese volunteers and staff are known to be safe.

It said shooting occurred early Thursday near the Burundi president's official residence in the capital, Bujumbura.

No other information was immediately available.

The ministry said it instructed the Japanese Embassy in Kenya to confirm the incident with the Burundi Government and urge that the safety of Japanese in the country be secured. There are 11 JICA staff members in Burundi, it said.

Ministry To Delay TV Asahi's Licence Renewal

OW2110002693 Tokyo KYODO in English 2337 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry will postpone renewal of a five-year broadcasting licence for TV Asahi which is suspected of having presented biased coverage of the July general election, a Tokyo daily reported Thursday [21 October].

The TOKYO SHIMBUN said the ministry will not accept the TV station's application for renewal of its broadcasting license, which falls due on November 1. The ministry will, however, take a provisional measure allowing TV Asahi to continue broadcasting beyond that date, the newspaper said.

It is not known when the ministry will renew the license for TV Asahi, formerly named Asahi National Broadcasting Co.

TV Asahi's former press bureau director, Tadayoshi Tsubaki, is suspected of having instructed staff that coverage of the July 18 general election should be geared toward securing the defeat of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). In the House of Representatives election, the LDP failed to seize a majority and subsequently lost its 38-year hold on power.

On Wednesday, the lower house's Political Reform Committee endorsed a resolution to summon Tsubaki on Monday as a sworn witness over the allegations of biased election coverage.

TV Asahi removed Tsubaki from the post of press bureau chief on October 14 and an in-house committee is investigating the matter, the officials said. On Tuesday, TV Asahi said it had accepted Tsubaki's resignation.

Koichiro Kuwata, an adviser to TV Asahi, announced Wednesday that he is resigning as head of the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters.

Kajima Executives Arrested for Alleged Bribery

OW2110115993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—A bribery scandal involving several major construction firms widened Thursday [21 October] to Japan's most prestigious construction company with the arrests of two executives of Kajima Corp. on suspicion of giving kickbacks to the former Mayor of Sendai.

Prosecution sources said Kazumi Suzuki, 64, the construction giant's second-in-command at the Tohoku Branch, and Ichiro Takagi, 57, chief of Sendai operations, were arrested for allegedly giving 10 million yen to Toru Ishii in April 1992 before he resigned as Mayor. They said prosecutors also raided six pla es, including the home near Tokyo of Kajima Vice President Tetsuo Hanya for evidence of the suspected bribery activities.

Several construction companies are currently embroiled in bribery scandals involving 100 million yen.

The 10 million yen was believed to have been given to Ishii as a reward for providing Kajima with construction projects in northern Japan. Kajima won public works contracts for two stations in Sendai.

Ishii, 67, has admitted receiving the money from Kajima, the sources said.

Prosecutors are also questioning Tatsuo Kikuchi, 77, former head of the Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, in connection with the case, the sources said. Kikuchi apparently acted as intermediary between Ishii and the two Kajima executives who were arrested Thursday, they said. They said Takagi allegedly handed the money to Kikuchi, who then passed it to Ishii at the Mayor's office in Sendai.

The sources also said that Hanya, 67, met Ishii in Sendai in February. As a result, Kajima Managing Director Katsumi Ohara, then Tohoku branch manager, was able to get close to the Mayor.

Ohara visited Ishii twice in March and April to talk about business and the company's hopes for contracts, they said.

Hanya had known Ishii when he was a senior official of the now-privatized Japanese national railway, the sources said. They also said that Kajima formed a special team to dispose of papers recording the company's secret donations following the arrest in March of former political don Shin Kanemaru for alleged tax evasion.

Kanemaru, a 79-year-old former Liberal Democratic Party vice president, was indicted on charges of violating the income tax law.

Following Kanemaru's arrest on March 6, Kajima is believed to have set up the team at company headquarters in Tokyo to destroy all records of donations to politicians, including Kanemaru. In addition, Kajima also allegedly ordered its branches and offices nationwide to do the same, the sources said.

Ishii, 67, has been indicted on charges of accepting 100 million yen from four other contractors—Hazama Corp., Nishimatsu Construction Co., Mitsui Construction Co. and Shimizu Corp. The builders are suspected of bribing the Mayor to get orders on public works projects in Sendai, the biggest city in the Tohoku region of northeastern Japan.

Prosecutors rearrested Ishii on Monday for allegedly pocketing bribes from Taisei Corp., another leading construction company.

Kajima, whose Chairman Rokuro Ishikawa served as head of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry until July, has close connections with politicians and is believed to be the architect of rampant bid-rigging on public works projects, the sources said.

The company offered bribes to Ishii as a token of gratitude for winning urban development contracts in Sendai, they said.

Kajima was also trying to get orders for a project to construct a 77 billion yen liquefied natural gas base and a 67 billion yen building project, they said.

More than 20 people, including two prefectural governors, have been arrested since late June in connection with the scandal.

On June 23, prosecutors arrested Fujio Takeuchi, 75, then governor of Ibaraki Prefecture, for allegedly taking 10 million yen in bribes from Hazama. He was eventually charged with pocketing 55 million yen in bribes from Hazama.

Four Shimizu executives, including Chairman Teruzo Yoshino, 75, were arrested in late September for allegedly giving 20 million yen to Takeuchi. The former governor was rearrested on a further charge of taking bribes from Shimizu.

On September 27, the prosecutors' dragnet snared then Miyagi Gov. Shuntaro Honma, 53, on suspicion of taking 20 million yen in bribes from Taisei Corp.,

another leading contractor. Four Taisei officials including a vice president were arrested in connection with the case.

Masahiro Oyama, 49, Mayor of the commuter town of Sanwa in Ibaraki Prefecture, has also been arrested and charged with receiving 14 million yen in kickbacks from Hazama.

Akira Miyazaki, president of Kajima Corp., denied any involvement in bribery by the company's headquarters during a press meeting.

Miyazaki said he understood a kickback of 10 million yen as a "political donation" had been paid to Ishii, but said neither the head office nor the chief of the Tohoku branch had approved or sanctioned it. He acknowledged the executives had paid the money to Ishii, however, and apologized for it.

Ministry Imposes Temporary Ban on Kajima

OW2110102393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—The Construction Ministry on Thursday [21 October] decided on a penalty against major contractor Kajima Corp., two of whose executives were arrested earlier in the day on suspicion of bribing former Sendai Mayor Toru Ishii, ministry officials said.

The ministry disqualified the Tokyo-based company, as a punitive measure, from bidding for two months for its public works projects in the Tohoku region where the city of Sendai is located, effective immediately, they said.

Vice Construction Minister Shigeo Mochizuki earlier said the ministry will "properly" instruct the construction industry to mend its ways and not get involved in bribery.

Kajima is the sixth major construction company to have officials arrested by the Tokyo district public prosecutors office in a wave of bribery scandals since the early summer.

The five other firms—Hazama Corp., Mitsui Construction Co., Nishimatsu Construction Co., Shimizu Corp. and Taisei Corp.—have already been temporarily banned from the ministry's construction projects.

The Transport Ministry also decided Thursday to disqualify Kajima for two months from bidding for public seaport and airport building projects in the Tohoku region.

Mochizuki said he wants the United States to look at Japan's efforts to improve its construction environment, including planned introduction of an open bidding system for public works projects.

The Osaka Prefectural Government decided Thursday to ban Kajima from the prefecture's construction projects, also effective immediately, according to prefectural officials. The punitive action will be for a limited period, but this has not been fixed, they said. The prefecture also decided to cancel two contracts with Kajima.

Some other prefectures and cities have also decided to ban Kajima from their projects or cancel contracts with the company.

Panel Favors Creating Deregulation-Boosting Body

OW2110020393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—An advisory panel to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will urge him to establish a government institute to promote deregulation, a panel official said Thursday [21 October].

The panel for economic reform, headed by Gaishi Hiraiwa, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), will submit a report on November 8.

According to the official, the proposed institute, to be called the Fair Administration Commission, would be an independent governmental agency like ministries and the Fair Trade Commission.

The planned commission, which will have a right to suggest deregulatory measures to governmental bodies, would hear complaints from taxpayers, corporations and industrial groups about various government regulations.

A panel member said, "although various bodies and panels have so far proposed ways to ease regulations, most of them have been left undone. We need an independent organization to step up deregulation."

According to a government source, many officials close to Hosokawa will support the proposal.

Survey: Majority Backs Diet Members Age Limit

OW2110095693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—The traditional role of elders in Japanese politics took a bashing in a survey released Thursday [21 October], with nearly 90 percent of respondents saying there should be an age limit for Diet members.

Over 70 percent said politicians should quit by the age of 70, including 34 percent who thought they should step down at 65, according to the survey conducted by Nippon Research Center Ltd.

The private research organization surveyed 2,000 people last month, with 1,325 responding.

Sixty-seven percent of respondents supported women being appointed to important political posts such as that

of a cabinet minister, while 21 percent expressed disapproval, saying women ministers are "merely tokens."

Asked to name favorite female politicians, 56 percent picked up House of Representatives Speaker Takako Doi, a former Social Democratic Party chairwoman.

Thirty-nine percent chose the late Fusae Ichikawa, who fought to upgrade women's status in Japan, and 24 percent selected Makio Tanaka, daughter of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka who was elected to the Diet in July.

Officials Say Empress Michiko 'Recovering'

OW2010235193 Tokyo KYODO in English 2307 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO—Empress Michiko, who collapsed on her 59th birthday Wednesday [20 October], is recovering and has suffered no serious brain damage, Imperial Household Agency officials said Thursday. But the empress is still having difficulty speaking, the officials said.

The officials said the empress would be able to attend Saturday's opening of an annual national athletic meet in Kagawa Prefecture if she takes a complete rest on Thursday and Friday.

Empress Michiko collapsed at 10:25 A.M. Wednesday while talking with Emperor Akihito and their only daughter Princess Nori at the Akasaka Residential Palace. She recovered consciousness hours later.

On Wednesday night, the chief court physician said "Her Imperial Highness the Empress recovered consciousness completely but is unable to speak." Doctor Tatsuo Ikenaga said the empress took a rest and had a light meal, and shows no signs of paralysis in the hands or legs.

The Imperial Household Agency did not offer any reason for the empress's sudden collapse.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura told a press conference Wednesday that the grand steward of the Imperial Household, Shoichi Fujimori, had informed him that anemia from fatigue was probably the cause.

North Korea

20 Oct Tank Mobilization Into DMZ Denounced

SK2010153893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1506 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] On 20 October, the South Korean puppets illegally dragged a tank into an area within the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] southeast of Ipo-ri, Kumgang county in the eastern front, thus perpetrating a grave military provocation.

At around 1135 [0235 GMT] that day, the South Korean puppets dragged and deployed a tank in the area near a point 1,600 meters southeast of Military Demarcation Line [MDL] Marker No. 1145 north of Kajon-ri, Soham-yon, Imje county.

It is a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement to drag a tank openly into the DMZ in broad daylight. This is a preplanned military provocation maneuver of the South Korean puppets to artificially aggravate the situation in the DMZ in the MDL.

The South Korean puppets must ponder the grave consequences that will result from such a criminal act, which was committed in the area where the Armed Forces of both sides are in sharp confrontation with each other with the MDL in the middle. They should not run wild recklessly.

KCNA Reports on Incident

SK2110043993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on the morning of October 20 illegally brought a tank into an area 1,600 metres southeast of military demarcation marker No.1145 situated southeast of Ipo-ri, Kumgang County on the eastern sector of the front from the north of Kajon-ri, Sohwa-myon, Inje County, South Korea.

This is a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a premeditated military provocation of the South Korean puppets to deliberately aggravate the situation in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL).

The South Korean puppets must refrain from running riot, pondering over the possible grave consequences of such criminal act in a place where Armed Forces of the two sides are standing in acute confrontation along the MDL.

South's Ground-Air War Exercise Denounced

SK2010143993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1307 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] According to a military source, the South Korean puppets on 19 October waged a provocative ground-air war exercise aimed at invading the North near the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] before our very own eyes.

That day, the South Korean puppet Army openly laid a thick smoke screen in broad daylight along the road in the wide area from Chigyong-ri, Chorwon county, Kangwon Province in South Korea, to the frontline area in Tochang-ri in the same county adjacent to the DMZ of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. Mobilizing and deploying heavily armed combat troops and heavy equipment, they run amok with war frenzy. In addition, the puppet Army's armed hooligans, who occupied a combat position in Sogong-ri, Paju county, Kyonggi

Province, ran wild during the night offensive operation exercise for northward aggression by firing flare bombs.

On the same day, the puppet Army's tank corps, which was mobilized and deployed in the areas of Kumpari, Paju county, fired more than 70 rounds of tank gun shells at the area neighboring the DMZ on the opposite bank of Imjin River. The puppet Army's large- caliber artillery troops, who occupied the firing positions in the area of Naedaeri and Yangjiri in Chorwon county, South Korean Kangwon Province; Chomwon-ri, Paju county, Kyonggi Province; and Chokkori, Yonchon county, intensively fired more than 120 rounds of artillery shells, thus severely irritating us.

That day, the puppet Army's armed hooligans, who occupied the position of attack in the area of Naepo-ri, Chorwon-up, Chorwon county, South Korean Kangwon Province, indiscriminately fired more than 1,000 rounds from large-caliber machine guns and automatic rifles while advancing in the direction of the DMZ.

In addition, 10-odd armed helicopters and transportation helicopters flew into the air above Munsan-ri and Pangmong-ri in Paju county; and Kangso-ri, Yonchon county, and ran amok during air transportation operation exercises and a surprise attack exercise intended to invade the North.

The reckless powder-reeking playing with fire by the South Korean puppets is a premeditated provocative maneuver designed to artificially aggravate the strained situation along the MDL.

KCNA on Ground-Air Exercise

SK2110051293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets staged provocative ground and air war exercises against the North near the Demilitarized Zone under our eyes on October 19, according to military sources.

That day, the South Korean puppet army openly laid down a dense smokescreen in broad daylight in a vast area of Chorwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, and swiftly deployed heavily-armed combatant personnel and heavy equipment.

The puppet army occupied a battle position in Sogok-ri, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, and staged a night attack operation against the North after firing flare bombs.

The tank group and large-calibre artillery units of the puppet army occupied firing positions in different areas of Paju, Yonchon and Chorwon Counties and opened an intensive artillery fire.

The reckless war gamble of the South Korean puppets was a premeditated act of provocation intended to deliberately increase tensions in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

Dailies Denounce South for Blocking Meeting

SK2110051593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today in their commentaries denounce the South Korean authorities for blocking once again a meeting of young people of the North and the South by refusing their scientific symposium.

Under the title "Ugly Color of Pro-Japanese Treacherous 'Regime'" NODONG SINMUN brands the South Korean authorities' refusal of the proposal of the South Korean Council of Democratic Youth Organisations (Hanchonghyop) to have a scientific symposium on the subject "Japanese Militarism and Tasks of the Youth of North and South" as a challenge to the entire fellow countrymen who aspire after national reconciliation, unity and reunification and an unpardonable act of denying dialogue, exchange and reunification and only seeking confrontation and division.

The analyst says:

By blocking the scientific symposium of young people of the North and the South beneficial to the country, the nation and reunification at the point of the bayonet, the South Korean authorities made it quite plain that their voluble talk about "dialogue", "exchange" and "unification" is hypocrisy and the present "regime" is following in the crime-ridden footsteps of the preceding fascist dictatorial "regimes" which were dead set on fascism, flunkeyist treachery, confrontation and division.

Externally they gang up with Japan held bent on converting the country into a military power, crying for "international cooperation system" against the North, and, internally, brandish the sword at the people and students who are turning out in the anti- Japanese and pro- reunification movement, inciting confrontation and permanent division in their relations with us and behaving more nastily. This reveals the true color of the South Korean present "regime" which is advertising "civilian politics" and "reform" and waxing eloquent about "dialogue" and "unification".

The South Korean rulers must not block the meeting of young people of the North and the South but take a step for it, clearly mindful that their pro-Japanese flunkeyist treacheries and fascist suppression of the pro-reunification democratic forces will lead them to self-destruction.

Further Commentary on Youth Contact

SK2110094093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Commentary by Chong Pong-kil: "Antinational and Antireunification Tyranny"]

[Text] Antinational and antireunification criminal maneuvers by the South Korean authorities have recently been openly exposed. This creates national wrath in all compatriots.

The Asia Youth Peace Forum was held in Japan last August. The South Korean Hanchonghyop [South Korean Council of Democratic Youth Organizations] participated in this forum. A Hanchonghyop delegation proposed to the Central Committee of our League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] that on the occasion of the anniversary of the Kwangju students' uprising, the two sides hold in Seoul a North-South youth symposium under the subject "Japan's Return to Militarism and the Mission of North-South Youth."

The LSWYK Central Committee welcomed the Hanchonghyop's proposal in September through the overseas headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification and sent to the South side a letter proposing working-level measures for the symposium.

In the proposal for working-level measures for the symposium, the LSWYK Central Committee suggested that working-level talks between North-South youth and students be held as soon as possible in order to hold the symposium successfully.

In this connection, the Hanchonghyop submitted an application for a contact with residents of the North to the National Unification Board. The South Korean authorities, however, disproved this application.

During a news conference, the Hanchonghyop said that not only dialogues between authorities, but also dialogues between civilians, should be actively promoted in order to reunify the divided fatherland. It also insisted that it does not matter if the main force for opening the road of reunification is the government or civilians. By pooling the wisdom of North-South youths, the symposium is intended to enhance the alert posture of the entire nation in the North and the South—regardless of whether it is the government or civilians—against Japan, which is moving toward rearmament while pursuing its ambition to become a military power, as well as to contribute toward the advancement of the reunification of the fatherland. How wonderful thing this is!

The symposium will be held in order to realize the country's reunification and great national unity, which everyone should welcome and encourage, while coping with Japanese nuclear armament and its militarism.

As everyone knows, Japan is expediting nuclear armament and is accelerating its transformation into a military power. Japan, thus, is emerging as a dangerous force pursuing war in the Asia-Pacific region. The Japanese maneuver to reinvade is directed toward the Korean peninsula.

It is said Japan is accumulating massive amounts of plutonium and that it had as much as 26 tonnes of plutonium even last year. It is said that this is the amount to make more than 3,000 nuclear bombs. Japan plans to secure 400 tonnes of plutonium over 30 years. Japan, then, will be one of the largest plutonium-holding countries.

It is just a matter of time for a country, which possesses a large amount of plutonium, to become a nuclear power. If the Japanese maneuver for nuclear armament and reinvasion is overlooked, our nation will experience disaster again. This is why the Hanchonghyop proposed that the symposium be held so youth and students of the North and the South could struggle in unity against the Japanese maneuver to become militarized and to arm itself with nuclear weapons.

The South Korean authorities were opposed to even staging the youths' symposium to struggle against the outside force's maneuver for reinvasion. They proved themselves that they are a group of national traitors who do not pay any attention to the country and the nation's destiny and that the civilian-led government is nothing but a flunkyist regime.

The South Korean ruling circles are widening the road of reinvasion by rascals by actively following the Japanese policy toward Korea. This stems from their ill-natured flunkyism to the core. Though the South Korean authorities are raving about reconciliation, unity, coexistence, and coprosperity in words, they blocked even a youth meeting. This is another ugly and criminal act that follows in the footsteps of preceding antinational and antireunification dictators.

In an inauguration ceremony held last February, the South Korean ruler raved about national reconciliation, saying that no allied country is better than the nation. Everyone knows this.

If this is the case, he will find no reason or excuse to block the symposium of youth and students of the North and the South to oppose aggression by outside forces by wielding the National Security Law. Nevertheless, he did not allow youth and students of the North and the South to meet. This is an act that contradicts his words. This also proves that the national reconciliation and unity he has raved about are a downright lie.

Although the South Korean ruling circles try to find a way out by babbling about reunification in words and by clinging to the maneuver for confrontation and permanent division in deeds—relying on preceding dictators' old tricks—this is a stupid delusion. This will only expedite their self-destruction.

The South Korean authorities should admit their error, guarantee the meeting of youth and students of the North and the South, and provide all kinds of conveniences to them.

Youth and students of the North and the South will more vigorously advance along the road of struggle for reunification.

Proposal for North-South Soccer Game Supported

SK2010122293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—The chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Student Committee, expressing the great hope that a Pyongyang-Seoul student soccer game reflecting the ardent desire of the students in the North and the South for reunification will be held successfully, urged the South Korean authorities to take necessary steps to this end.

In a statement released today, he highly estimated as an expression of patriotism the proposal of the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils of South Korea (Sochongnyon) to have a Pyongyang-Seoul student soccer game and fully supported it.

He said that if the game was held on the significant day marking the 64th anniversary of the Kwangju student uprising, it would be an important occasion in jointly commemorating the anniversary and demonstrating worldwide the will of the students in the North and the South to jointly cope with the revival of Japanese militarism.

He noted that a three-member delegation would be sent to Panmunjom at 13:00 on October 25 to discuss working matters concerning the game, as proposed by Sochongnyon.

NODONG SINMUN Says NSL Used as 'Weapon'

SK2010114593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 20 Oct 93

["South Korean 'Government' Must Scrap National Security Law"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today says that it is an open challenge to the nation's will and demand and an unpardonable crime against the nation to try to maintain the "National Security Law" (NSL) standing in the way of great national unity and reunification desired by the nation.

The "NSL" is a fascist law which has backed the successive South Korean rulers' anti-reunification policy of confrontation within the nation and maintenance of power.

The successive dictatorial "Governments" of South Korea used the "law" as a weapon to viciously block travel, contact and dialogue between North and South and hinder reconciliation and unity within the nation.

The paper says in a by-lined article:

If the present "government" wants to break with the preceding military dictatorial "regimes" and truly pursue civilian politics and reforms, it must, first of all, scrap the "NSL," a product of the anti-national, anti-reunification policy of the preceding "regimes."

Although several months have passed since they took office, the South Korean authorities follow the confrontation policy, leaving intact the "NSL" which brands fellow countrymen as the "enemy" and viciously crack down on the patriotic pro-reunification democratic forces, invoking this evil law.

They openly declare they would not abolish the anti-reunification fascist law in the future, either.

Whether they abolish the "NSL" or not is a touchstone showing whether the South Korean rulers truly have the will for reunification and reforms, or not.

Their intention to maintain the evil law clearly proves that they do not want great national unity and peaceful reunification of the country like the preceding dictators and their outcries about "reforms" and "reunification" are all a lie and empty talk.

The South Korean authorities must not flout the people with flowery words about "reunification" and "reforms" but must scrap the "NSL" as demanded by the entire nation and the world people. If they continue to maintain the evil law and use it in suppressing the pro-reunification democratic forces, they will encounter a greater resistance from the people and precipitate the end of the "civilian government."

TV Reports Russian Navy Dumping Nuclear Waste

SK2010132593 Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1150 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] According to a ITAR-TASS report from Tokyo, the Russian Navy began to dump radioactive waste in the East Sea of Korea.

The Japan chapter of Greenpeace, an international environmental protection organization, reported that a Greenpeace patrol boat on 16 October (?discovered) the departure of (Demtte No. 27), a tugboat used for carrying nuclear waste by the Pacific Fleet, from the nuclear submarine base in (Pavlovsk) near Vladivostok.

On the morning of 17 October, the experts aboard the patrol boat approached this cargo ship, which is capable of loading 900 tonnes of liquid, and confirmed through a test of the sea waters and the air that the radioactivity (?rate) was more than 10 times higher than normal and thus drew a conclusion that the liquid waste was flowing into the sea through a hole in the bottom of the ship.

Crew members of the Greenpeace patrol boat believe that the liquid flowing into the sea 150 kilometers south of Nakhodka could be the cooling water from an atomic reactor of a submarine.

Korean Living in Russia Sends Gift to Kim Il-song

SK2010123293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a gift from Russia-resident Korean Chong Il-sim.

The gift was conveyed to an official concerned by Chong Il-sim.

Kim Il-song Meets Russian Resident

SK2010124093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song Wednesday received Russia-resident Korean Chong Il-sim.

Present on the occasion were officials concerned.

On the occasion Chong Il-sim extended the highest honor and thanks to President Kim Il-song and wished the leader good health and long life.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a cordial talk with Chong Il-sim before giving a luncheon for her.

People's Study House Group Departs for PRC

SK2010151193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Grand People's Study House headed by its director Chon Chu-nam left Pyongyang by train on October 20 to visit China.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by its Vice-Director Chong Tae-kong and a councillor of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Daily on Japan's Reasons for Wanting UNSC Seat

SK2010123693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 20 Oct 93

["Why Japan Wants To Be Permanent Member of U.N. Security Council"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—Japan wants to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council [UNSC] for the purpose of increasing its political say and acting as a "leading state" in the international arena and, further, establishing a "world order" favorable to it economically and militarily, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The paper in a by-lined article exposes what Japan seeks through its permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council.

The paper says:

Japan aims to lord it over as a state dominating the "world politics" after becoming a permanent member.

Japan intends to take an active part in international affairs and increase its political say and influence, availing itself of the growth of its economic and military role, the end of the cold war and the weakening of the positions of superpowers.

Japan also aims at establishing a "world economic order" favorable to it after becoming a permanent member.

The Japanese authorities scheme to lull the anti-Japanese sentiments in other countries, strengthen their position and influence in the world political arena and create an international climate favorable for their economic infiltration.

Lurking behind Japan's move to become a permanent member is her aim to become a military power.

It is Japan's invariable ambition to become a military power and guarantee its political, diplomatic and economic role with [word indistinct] strength.

But Japan does not promote it actively because it fears public opinion at home and abroad. Therefore, Japan plans to promote it under the cloak of "assistance" to the "U.N. Peacekeeping Operations."

Japan tries to use its increasing military and financial "contribution" to the "U.N. Peacekeeping Operations" as an expedient to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council and, to this end, revise the Constitution.

It is very foolish of Japan to attempt to become a permanent member while failing to liquidate the past adequately.

Japan must act with discretion.

Chongnyon Branch Activists Hold Meeting

SK2010120993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, October 17 (KNS-KCNA)—The 18th meeting of activists of the branches of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held in Tokyo on October 16 and 17.

It was attended by Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Han Tok-su, vice-chairmen and other officials of Chongnyon, and activists of its branches from all parts of Japan.

Read at the meeting was a congratulatory message of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the meeting.

Introduced there were congratulatory messages to the meeting from various social organizations of the homeland including the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and from the headquarters of Koreans in China of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon.)

Reviewing the achievements made in the work of the Chongnyon branches in the past three years, Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, said in his report that the Chongnyon officials and patriotic compatriots, convinced that they would surely emerge victorious as long as there were the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and the sagacious leader Marshal Kim Chong-il, had recorded a brilliant victory in a hard time of ordeals, coping with the moves of the reactionaries at home and abroad together with the people in the homeland.

He said they had steadfastly defended the Chongnyon organization and the rights of the compatriots and registered unprecedented successes in the efforts for national reunification and in all other patriotic work with indomitable faith and concerted efforts.

Outlining tasks to make a dramatic development in the work of the Chongnyon branches, he said it was most important in their work to instill into the minds of the compatriots the will to hold the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song in high esteem and remain loyal to the dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il.

Calling for taking a responsible attitude toward the patriotic work of Chongnyon, he said:

"The branches must seek unity with those affiliated with the 'South Korean Residents Association in Japan' (Mindan) and take a joint action with them under the banner of the 10 point programme of the great unity of the whole nation, fully support the righteous struggle of the South Korean people and expose in all its nakedness the true color of the Kim Yong-sam 'regime' styling itself a 'civilian government' and reject it."

He also called for firmly building up the branch committees of Chongnyon and further enhancing their role.

Model units were awarded the title of "Twice Honored Patriotism Flag" and the title of "Honored Patriotism Flag."

Letters to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

Joint Chongnyon Company Begins Operations

SK2110051493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The Kumgang motor joint-venture company funded by the Undok Trade Company and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) has gone into operation.

The modernly-equipped company will mass-produce latest types of motors which are widely used in such farm machines as rice-transplanting machine, weed-killing machine and harvester.

The company will greatly help complete the mechanization of agriculture in a shorter period and free the farmers from toilsome farm work.

Its commissioning ceremony took place Wednesday.

Present there were Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam and officials concerned and a delegation of Chongnyon officials headed by Vice-Chairman of its Central Standing Committee Choe Pyong-cho.

Foreign Party Leaders Greet Kim Il-song

SK2110045393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea from Chairman Rakotvao Andriantiana and Secretary General Gisele Rabesahala of the Democratic Committee for Supporting the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar, Chairman of the National Committee of the Progressive Militant of Madagascar Manandafy Rakotonirina, General Secretary Guzman Rivera Castaneda and International Secretary Victor Luis Flores Silva of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru and National Chairman of the National Movement of the Genuine Lumumbist Combatants of Zaire Olete Gastong Mboyo.

They in the messages say that the Workers' Party of Korea, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, has led the Korean people's just cause of national reunification along the road of victory, gaining a brilliant victory in socialist construction.

They wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

The great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark (M-L) Klaus Rus and chairman of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause, Preben Moller Hansen on the occasion of the anniversary.

Foreign Party Leaders Greet Kim Chong-il

SK2010113393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of

greetings on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea from former president of the Republic of Madagascar and General Secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution Didier Ratsiraka, Chairman Rakotvao Andriantiana and Secretary General Gisele Rabesahala of the Democratic Committee for Supporting the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar, Chairman of the National Committee of the Progressive Militant of Madagascar Manandafy Rakotonirina, National Chairman of the Workers' Party of Zaire and member of parliament Emile Kibala Bey Ansien, National Chairman of the National Movement of the Genuine Lumumbist Combatants of Zaire Otete Gastong Mboyo, General Secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Horace Kolimba, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of Unity for National Progress Nicolas Mayugi, General Secretary of the People's Unity Party (Unionist) of Jordan Talal Hafun Ala Mai, and President of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon Walid Jumblatt.

They in the messages warmly congratulate Comrade Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the party and wished him greater success in the accomplishment of the noble cause.

They wished him a long life in good health.

Foreign Party Leaders Greet WPK Committee

SK2110050393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] received messages of greetings on the occasion of its 48th founding anniversary from the C.C., the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, the C.C., the Communist Party of Jordan, chairman of the Romanian Party for New Society major general on reserve duty Victor Voichita, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain Juan Ramos, National Chairman of the National Movement of the Genuine Lumumbist Combatants of Zaire Otete Gastong Mboyo and the C.C., the People's Party of Cambodia.

The messages expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea to achieve a complete victory of socialism and national reunification and maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

The messages wished the Korean people great success in their efforts to reunify the country in accordance with "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song and accomplish the cause of socialism.

The messages expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations with the WPK would be further strengthened and developed.

Nepal Party Official Denounces IAEA Letter

SK2010121693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—Narayan Man Bijukchhe, chairman of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party, said if the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency are to properly discharge their duty and role in keeping with their original missions, they should strictly punish the quarters responsible for the recent "letter" case and reaffirm their commitment to the international community and people.

A "letter" of the U.N. secretary-general without his consent or signature was distributed at the 37th regular General Assembly of the IAEA which was recently held in Vienna, grossly infringing upon the sovereignty and dignity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Some officials of the United Nations Secretariat and the Secretariat of the IAEA fooled the world peace loving people and left a stain in the history of the U.N. and the IAEA by abusing the authorities of the international organisations in the recent case.

He warned that as long as the IAEA continues illegal acts contrary to its mission and ethics, it has no qualifications and competency to consult with the DPRK any longer and this brings into a sharp focus that the IAEA is acting a puppet of the West.

Kim Il-song Sends Greeting to Yemeni President

SK2010122793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Wednesday sent a message of greetings to Ali Abdullah Salih upon his re-election as president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen.

In the message President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop and wished the president greater success in his work for consolidating the reunification and stability of the country and building a prosperous new Yemen.

Kim Il-song Greets Pakistani Prime Minister

SK2010122893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Wednesday sent a message of greetings to Benazir Bhutto upon her election as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

In the message President Kim Il-song said that Benazir Bhutto's assumption of premiership is a manifestation of the Pakistani people's deep trust in her.

He in the message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future and wished the prime minister greater success in her work for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

Nigerian, Pakistani Parties Mark WPK Anniversary

SK2110102893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—Meetings celebrating the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] were held in Nigeria and Pakistan.

M.A. Osanyin, vice-chairman of the Nigerian Committee for Supporting the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, delivered a report at the meeting held in Nigeria on October 6.

The reporter said the WPK is successfully building Korean-style socialism today by leading the revolution and construction with firm adherence to the man-centred principle, the principle of independence.

"The chuche-based policy of the WPK has always been correct and victorious," he said.

The leader of the party of workers of Pakistan, noted that the Workers' Party of Korea is the only working-class party that is leading not only the Korean revolution but also the world revolution to victory at present.

C.R. Aslam, president of the Pakistan Socialist Party, said the respected leader his excellency President Kim Il-song propounded the great guiding idea of the world progressive parties by founding the chuche idea.

"Victory is in store for the Workers' Party of Korea that is leading the revolution and construction with the chuche idea as its guiding idea," he added.

Foreign Minister Meets Yugoslav Ambassador

SK2010150893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on October 20 met and had a conversation with Milan Seslija, ambassador of Yugoslavia to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Cuban Ambassador Hosts Party on Culture Day

SK2110050593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega hosted a cocktail party at his embassy Wednesday evening on the Cuban culture day.

Invited there were Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chang- kuk, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Chin-pom and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made at the party which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Denmark Amity Association Anniversary Marked

SK2110101793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Copenhagen on October 9 to commemorate the 25th founding anniversary of the Denmark-the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Association.

Chairman of the Association Anders Kristensen in his speech said that socialism was frustrated in some countries and bloodshed is reported from there, but the building of Korean style socialism is being pushed ahead in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the great President Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

"The Korean people are fighting vigorously to get the outside forces withdrawn from South Korea and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation put forward by the great president Comrade Kim Il-song," he said.

Christen Amby, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, who was the first chairman of the association, said: "The reality makes me look back with pride on the just struggle of the association supporting the idea of the great president Comrade Kim Il-song and the socialism of the DPRK".

The association published a special issue of its bulletin on its founding anniversary.

Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Meet KPA Officers

SK2110085293 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], met with and congratulated the participants of the meeting of commanding officers and political workers of the KPA.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the DPRK National Defense Committee and supreme commander of the KPA, today met with and congratulated the participants of the meeting of commanding officers and political workers of the KPA.

The participants of the meeting enthusiastically welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the KPA, by shouting thunderous cheers of hurrah.

Comrade O Chin-u, first vice chairman of the DPRK National Defense Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Choe Kwang, vice chairman of the DPRK National Defense Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Comrades Yi Ul-sol, Chu To-il, Kim Kwang-chin, and Kim Pong-yul, members of the DPRK National Defense Committee and vice marshals of the KPA; Comrades Choe In-tok, Paek Hak-nim, and Yi Tu-ik, vice marshals of the KPA; and generals of the KPA attended the meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il congratulated the commanding officers and political workers who made great contributions to strengthening and developing the People's Army into indomitable revolutionary Armed Forces capable of smashing any imperialist aggressors by upholding our party's military line and displaying a sense of boundless dedication to the party and to the revolutionary cause. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il posed for a picture with the participants.

All the participants were filled with iron-clad determination to strengthen the combat readiness and combat capabilities of all the units of the People's Army by highly displaying the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary Army and following the party's leadership, to consolidate the nation's defense capabilities and to defend creditably the socialist cause—our party's cause—with arms.

KCNA Reports Meeting

SK2110103493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, Thursday met and congratulated the participants of the meeting of commanding officers and political workers of the Korean People's Army.

The participants of the meeting enthusiastically welcomed President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il with stormy cheers of "hurrah".

Present on the occasion were O Chin-u, first vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and minister of people's Armed Forces; Choe Kwang, vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Yi Ul-sol, Chu To-il, Kim Kwang-chin and Kim Pong-yul, members of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and vice marshals of the KPA; vice-marshals of the KPA Choe In-tok, Paek Hak-nim and Yi Tu-ik and generals of the KPA.

President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il congratulated the commanding officers and political workers who had greatly contributed to strengthening and developing the People's Army into invincible revolutionary Armed Forces capable of defeating any imperialist aggressors by displaying boundless devotion to the party and the revolutionary cause, upholding the military line of our party and posed for a photograph with them.

Editorial Urges Implementation of Rural Theses

SK2110115593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0200 GMT 21 Oct 93

[NODONG SINMUN 21 October editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Demonstrate the Vitality of the Rural Theses in Hearty Response to the Party's Leadership"]

[Text] Hearing news of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau meeting, all party members and workers are filled with heightened revolutionary enthusiasm.

As has already been reported, the party Central Committee Political Bureau meeting discussed the topic "On Meaningfully Marking the 30th Anniversary of the Publication of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and presented a plan for the entire party, the entire country, and all the people to more thoroughly carry out the tasks presented in the theses.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau meeting is of great historic significance because it was held at a time when the superiority of the rural economy of our country has been fully demonstrated under the energetic leadership of the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and when the great ideas contained in the rural theses have turned into a proud reality.

In hearty response to the decisions adopted at the party Central Committee Political Bureau meeting, the entire party, the entire country, and all the people must all vigorously wage the struggle to thoroughly implement the tasks presented in the theses. In this way, they must make the 30th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses a historic occasion to sum up a great victory of the theses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because our party is firmly determined to conquer both materialistic and ideological fortresses to build socialism and communism, there is no fortress that we cannot conquer, and we will excellently carry out the tasks presented in the rural theses without fail.

As pointed out in the party Central Committee Political Bureau meeting, the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a grand program on building

socialist rural areas that he elucidated based on the chuche idea and a classic document that has given full answers to all the theoretical and practical problems in resolving the rural question for the first time in history.

The rural theses brilliantly showed ways to ultimately resolve the rural question after winning a victory in the socialist revolution and establishing a socialist rural economic system and provided a powerful weapon with which to fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist rural economic system after crushing the imperialists' slanders and defamation.

The justness and vitality of the great rural theses have been clearly proven in our practical revolution. Our people have vigorously waged the struggle to build socialist rural areas along the road—elucidated by the rural theses—for the past 30 years under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. In this way, we have won a great victory in this struggle and fundamentally renewed the appearances of the rural areas in our country.

Our agricultural workers are equipped with the noble traits of new people and chuche-type communists by waging the struggle to implement the task of giving priority to the ideological revolution in rural areas.

The technological and cultural revolutions have been vigorously carried out in rural areas. As a result, the introduction of irrigation systems and electricity into rural areas has been completed; the general mechanization of farming and the use of chemical fertilizers in farming have been carried out on a high level; and peasants' general knowledge and their technological and cultural levels have improved significantly. Also, counties across the country are satisfactorily carrying out their mission and role as bases for channeling urban areas' assistance to rural areas in all political and economic fields.

The reality clearly proves that the socialist rural theses are the only just guideline that can eliminate the backward state of the rural areas, which remained after the socialist system had been established, and successfully resolve the rural question. It also clearly proves that more vigorously demonstrating the vitality of the rural theses is a guarantee to strongly defend and brilliantly complete the socialism of our own style.

Today, it is a demand of our revolution to heighten the display of the vitality of the theses by upholding the decision of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and by thoroughly implementing tasks of the socialist rural theses. Our party and people are faced with the weighty task of smashing all sorts of challenges by imperialists and of demonstrating the justness, absolute superiority, and invincible might of our-style socialism, which we obtained and developed with blood.

To brilliantly implement the sacred task entrusted by the times and history, we should effect a new turn in the rural economy domain. To do this, we must direct great strength to thoroughly implement the tasks of the socialist rural theses. When we more actively carry out the struggle to implement the socialist rural theses based on the victory and fruition we have already achieved, our agriculture will leap forward to a new phase and our country will have greater might in politics and economics.

Thoroughly implementing the tasks presented by the socialist rural thesis is a rewarding task to firmly defend and endlessly glorify the immortal achievements made by the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja].

It is an immortal historic achievement of the great leader [suryong] that he provided our-style superior socialist rural economy system for this land by setting forth and embodying the great rural theses at an early date. Always saying that farming is the basic foundation of everything in the world, the great leader personally contributed to the struggle to develop rural production. Even today, he embarks on the road of on-the-spot guidance and is organizing and leading the socialist rural construction in the front.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il inspired the entire party, the entire country, and all the people in the struggle for implementation of the socialist rural theses in compliance with the practical demand of deepening and developing socialist construction into a higher stage with concrete conditions. He sent outstanding core party members and youth to the farms to vigorously carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

Only when we more highly display the correctness and vitality of the socialist rural theses, can we make our fatherland, which is led by the great party and the leader, brilliantly shine as a socialist country where rural questions and farmers' problems are completely solved at a high level. Thus, we can give greater faith in and prospect of socialism to the world's progressive people.

Next year marks the 30th anniversary of the publication of the socialist rural theses. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of the socialist rural theses, it is our party's firm determination to fully demonstrate the superiority of socialist rural economic system of our own style.

We must more highly display the correctness and vitality of the socialist rural theses by directing great strength to implementing the decisions of the Political Bureau meeting by upholding the party's intention. We must demonstrate to the entire world the invincible fighting spirit and revolutionary spirit of our people, who are marching forward with single-hearted unity with the party and the leader.

In order to fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialism of our own style by thoroughly implementing the tasks of the socialist rural theses, all people must, above all, cherish lofty pride in struggling with the most

correct chuche socialist rural construction program under the leadership of the great party and the leader.

For our people who are supposed to consummate the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style to the end, no better rural construction program exists than the socialist rural construction program elucidated by our party. Through the proud reality of rural construction in our country which has registered brilliant victory and success we should master with faith that our people who are advancing along the course elucidated by the great rural theses in the socialist fatherland of chuche are indeed a happy people. At the same time, we should have the firmer determination to consummate socialism of our own style to the end while sharing the same destiny with the dear comrade leader.

We should not forget even for a moment the benevolent solicitude of the great leader and the dear comrade leader who spare no pain or effort to provide our people with more ample and wealthy living in consistently adhering to the agriculture-first policy and should repay this with loyalty by displaying a high revolutionary spirit.

Vigorously carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture in rural areas is the basic spirit reflected in the socialist rural theses. It is also an important task according to the decision of the Political Bureau meeting this time. We should continue concentrating greater efforts on implementing the party's policy of ideological revolution in the countryside.

By vigorously waging ideological indoctrination work among agricultural workers, party organizations at all levels should lead workers into becoming genuine revolutionaries who are infinitely loyal to the party, the leader, and the chuche socialist cause. At the same time, party organizations at all levels should lead all agricultural workers not only into doing farm work assiduously and to being a master with high class consciousness and collectivist spirit, but also to thoroughly eliminating various old ideologies.

Party organizations should thoroughly implement the dear comrade leader's intent with regard to strengthening party work in the countryside so that class relations [kyegup chinji] in the countryside can be more firmly deepened and that a noble, laudable communist virtue effloresces fully among agricultural workers.

We should vigorously push ahead with the technological revolution in the countryside at a new high level. Our industrialization and modernization level of agriculture today is very high. Today in our countryside, including Chongsan cooperative farm, mechanization has been completed or is being accelerated at a final stage.

Having realized the introduction of an irrigation system and electrification of our rural economy at a high level, the completion of comprehensive mechanization will place our agriculture at a high level. Not only should we continually consolidate with firm faith and optimism the success attained in the introduction of the irrigation system and electrification, but also vigorously wage the struggle to finalize the mechanization of our rural economy by next year, the 30th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses.

Functionaries and working people in the machine industry sector, by mobilizing all availble production potentials, should manufacture tractors, trucks, rice transplanting machines, mobile rice harvesting machines, rice threshing machines, and other modern farm machinery and send them to the countryside.

The rural economy sector should plan and organize concrete organizational work to increase the utilization rate of farm mechinery so as to lead the way in proving its worth in increased agricultural production, and in having agricultural workers do their farm work with more ease and joy. At the same time, the rural economy sector should actively push ahead with the work of more thoroughly realizing the chemicalization of the rural economy.

We should consistently carry out the struggle to vigorously push ahead with the cultural revolution in the rural community.

We should foster more technicians of agriculture and should broadly disseminate agricultural scientific knowledge among farm workers so they become familiar with the principle of the chuche agricultural method and carry out all farm work in a scientific and technical manner.

Administrative and economic committees in provinces, cities, and counties, as well as agricultural guidance organizations, should more properly build houses, service facilities, and accommodations and clinics for the rural community. They should complete waterworks facilities and normalize the operation of buses in the rural community so rural villages become better towns with better sanitation and cultural facilities.

Counties are the regional stronghold to carry out urban support for the rural area. All counties should further enhance their role as a political stronghold in socialist rural construction and as a supply point for rural communities, and should constantly improve guidance and management of the rural economy.

We should fully display the superiority and vitality of the new agricultural guidance system that assumes the cooperative farm management committee in the county as its basis. The superiority and vitality of this system has been proven through practice. We should correctly implement the sub-work team management system and work team bonus system—unique management and operational methods—to upgrade comprehensively the management and operational standard of cooperative farms.

At the same time, we should more properly organize agricultural enterprises which directly serve the cooperative farms and should enhance their role in order to

strengthen production ties between industry and agriculture and to organically combine cooperative ownership with ownership by all of the people.

The important key to vigorously demonstrating vitality of the socialist rural theses by thoroughly implementing its tasks is to enhance the role of party organizations at all levels. Party organizations should properly inform party members and working people of the content and tasks discussed at the meeting of the Political Bureau and should vigorously carry out the organizational and political work so they unanimously rise in the struggle to implement the theses.

Party organizations should intensively carry out various forms of indoctrination work to make party members and workers deeply realize the greatness, wise nature of the leadership, and immortal achievements of the party and the leader, who led the socialist rural construction to victory, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of publication of the socialist rural theses. Thus, they should substantively carry out the work to organize and implement various political events to significantly commemorate the anniversary of publication of the theses on a lofty political and ideological standard.

Upholding the decisions of the meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, party organizations at all levels should direct deep attention to successfully summing up this year's farming and to satisfactorily preparing the next year's farming.

Functionaries of party organizations at all levels and domains of rural economy should concentrate manpower and mechanical means on harvesting and threshing so that grains are promptly harvested and threshed timely. By attentively carrying out organizational and political works, they should vigorously wage the struggle to complete preparations for next year's farming before the pannational agricultural workers' meeting, which will be held on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of publication of the theses.

The Political Bureau meeting held this time was of great historic significance in the struggle to further strengthen and develop our socialist rural economy system, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is glorifying, and to fully demonstrate the might of our-style socialism.

All party members and working people should actively rise in the struggle to thoroughly implement the tasks set forth in the rural theses by upholding the party's leadership in order to significantly mark the 30th anniversary of publication of the theses. We should demonstrate to the entire world the revolutionary spirit of our people who are tenaciously fighting in firm unity with the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja].

Works of Kim Chong-il Reported, Studied Abroad

SK2110103093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)—The work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il "Abuses of Socialism are Intolerable" was carried by the Indian paper NEWSMAN, his work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" by the Burkinabe paper LE PAYS, the Lebanese paper AL SHARQ and the Zimbabwean paper TIMES and his work "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish" by the Yugoslav paper VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

A joint seminar on his work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" was held at the Jamia Millia Islamia University of India under the sponsorship of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea (ARIJI).

The secretary general of the ARIJI in his report said the Workers' Party of Korea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song and wisely led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has traversed a unique road of its founding and development, as it adopted the chuche idea as its guiding idea.

"In the recent years socialism has suffered setbacks and communist and workers' parties have collapsed in some countries. But the Workers' Party of Korea is confidently advancing along the road of socialism chosen by it without vacillation in face of the anti-socialist campaign of the world reactionaries," he said.

Rice Harvest Completed, 'Bumper Crop' Reported

SK2010121193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—Rice harvest has been completed in the rural districts of Korea.

Agricultural working people across the country finished rice harvest this year in a short time by concentrating efforts on it, overjoyed at the rich crop.

By carrying out the harvest in right time they could gather in rice without a loss and have become able to make better preparations for next year's farming.

They are now hastening the carriage of rice sheaves from the fields and thrashing.

A bumper year has visited not only the west coastal granary—Yonbaek, Chaeryong, Yoldusamcholli, Unjon and Yongchon plains—but also the tideland-turned fields and intermediary mountain areas.

8-10 tons of rice per hectare are expected in these areas.

National Technical Exhibition Held in Pyongyang

SK2010121493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)—A national exhibition of technical innovation was held here from September 21 to October 19.

Exhibited there were visual aids showing scientific and technological successes and 4,460 pieces of materials of inventions and rationalization and technical innovation proposals of some 880 kinds which were produced by workers, technicians and scientists of the country.

Many exhibits conducive to a new upsurge in the development of coal, power and metal industry and production of consumer goods were highly appreciated at the exhibition.

South Korea

Further Reporting on Russian Nuclear Waste

Country To Arrange Talks

SK2110020093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea will arrange tripartite talks with Japan and Russia next month on halting Moscow's dumping of nuclear waste in the East Sea [Sea of Japan] and suggest a more detailed expense-sharing plan, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

Seoul wants to open the tripartite talks soon after bilateral meetings set for Nov. 3-4 between South Korea and Russia and Nov. 10-11 between Japan and Russia, the officials said.

The cost of keeping a survey vessel in the affected area of the East Sea is estimated at 1 billion won a month, according to the officials, and Seoul will propose ways to share the burden with Japan and Russia.

While many of the details on cost sharing and tripartite talks were discussed at Wednesday's Foreign Ministry meeting, officials said they have to meet again in a week.

Wednesday's meeting decided to dispatch the Korean survey vessel Onnuri-ho sometime next week and have the Science and Technology Ministry and the Fisheries Administration conduct regular tests of the water and fish stock in the East Sea to detect any dangerous radioactive contamination.

Seoul lodged a series of protests with Moscow, which jettisoned radioactive nuclear waste into the East Sea. Ambassador to Moscow Kim Sok-kyu is to lodge another protest Thursday with the Russian Foreign Ministry.

Regulations say the waste can only be dropped into water at least 4,000 meters deep, but the area in the East Sea is 3,500 meters deep, officials said.

The affected area is in the Northern part of the East Sea, actually closer to North Korea's economic zone, and the survey vessel will be instructed not to cross the zone line, they said.

Russia Says Dump Plans Cancelled

SK2110025293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—Moscow has notified Seoul that it has canceled plans to dump 800 tons of nuclear waste into the East Sea [Sea of Japan] this week, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Russian Ambassador Aleksandr Panov had delivered the notice in the morning, said Cho Won-il, director-general of international economic affairs.

Moscow jettisoned 900 tons of radioactive waste Sunday into the northern section of the East Sea between Korea and Japan, raising a hailstorm of international protest.

Russia said it needed to dump 800 more tons since there is a shortage of onshore storage sites and declared the waste would be discarded around Oct. 20.

Meanwhile, South Korea is to attend an unofficial consultative meeting of the Group of Seven [G-7] advanced countries to be held in London to discuss the issue of Russia's nuclear waste dumping. Korea was invited by Japan, one of the G-7 countries, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Norway was also invited to attend the meeting, officials said.

Parliament To Protest Act

SK2110030193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly will pass a resolution Oct. 25 strongly protesting against Russia's dumping of nuclear waste into the East Sea [Sea of Japan], the majority and minority parties have agreed.

The assembly will also form a team of up to eight lawmakers to examine the waters deemed polluted by the Russian nuclear waste, floor leaders Kim Yong-ku and Kim Tai-sik also agreed Thursday.

The resolution will call on Moscow to immediately halt its radioactive waste dumping. It will also urge Russia to observe the international convention on nuclear waste disposal, and call on the countries concerned to launch a joint survey of radioactive pollution in the East Sea.

It will call for international nuclear and environmental organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, to take measures against a recurrence of the dumping.

IAEA Official Cited

SK2110060893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Taejon, South Korea, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The Russian Navy had no choice but to dump radioactive waste from its nuclear submarines in the ocean because it has no reprocessing facilities, a senior International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) official said Thursday. Nuclear power plants in Russia have reprocessing facilities, but not the Navy, Boris Semenov, deputy director-general of the IAEA, told YONHAP in an interview.

Semenov, one of the five deputy directors-general of the IAEA, was visiting the Taejon Expo after attending a symposium on advanced nuclear power systems in Seoul.

"I'm not in the position to comment on this dumping of nuclear wastes because I'm not representing Russia, but the important thing is that Russia officially notified the IAEA of the dumping and it was the first time in the history of the IAEA," he said.

The Russian dumping of nuclear waste will not cause any environmental problem because the "Radioactivity is very small—only 2 curies... The radioactivity from the Chernobyl accident was 50 million curies," he added.

UN General Assembly Plans Resolution on DPRK

SK2110062493 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 21 Oct 93 p 3

[Text] It was learned on 21 October that in connection with North Korea's nuclear issue, the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] will adopt a resolution next month urging North Korea to implement the nuclear Safeguards Accord.

A high-ranking government official said: "It has been a customary practice that, when the secretary general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] submits a report, the UNGA should announce its acceptance and adopt a resolution regarding the report." He added: "Because IAEA Secretary General Hans Blix submitted reports regarding North Korea's nuclear issue twice, last month and early this month, the UNGA will adopt a resolution early next month."

He revealed: "In the resolution, the United Nations will express deep concern over North Korea's nuclear issue and will urge North Korea to immediately accept the IAEA's ad hoc inspections and special inspections.

He noted: "However, because there is a possibility of peacefully resolving North Korea's nuclear issue, the UNGA will not refer to sanctions against North Korea in the resolution."

Government Selectively Accepts DPRK Defectors

SK2110005993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0026 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The government has selectively accepted defectors and asylum seekers from North Korea despite an administrative directive that defines all North Koreans as "our citizens," it was revealed Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, speaking at a parliamentary inspection session, said the administrative directive, issued in 1983 for heads of diplomatic missions on how to handle North Korean defectors, defines all North Koreans as "our citizens" and allows missions to "issue passports for them." Nevertheless, the government has accepted them selectively, he said.

Han noted the government has designated North Korean lumberjacks working in logging camps in Siberia "economic refugees," whose settlement in South Korea has been regulated.

South Korea in fact has been trying to induce defectors from the logging camps to settle in the area in cooperation with the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, Han said.

For instance, Han said, the government had asked the Russian Government to help settle some of the North Korean lumberjacks in Siberia in May and Moscow had issued permission for them to live in the country.

The problem concerning the issue of the North Korean logging camps is that the South Korean Government is unable to do much to protect the human rights of the lumberjacks in the camps or extend enough protection for escapees from the camps, Han said.

Russia has taken a negative attitude toward the South Korean Government's attempt to protect escapees from North Korean logging camps, Han said. But Moscow has recently become cooperative on this matter.

Seoul will continue to press the Russian Government and the Foreign Ministry will consult with other ministries concerned to work out measures for this problem, Han said.

U.S.-DPRK Talks on Nuclear Issue Reported

SK2110120793 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1100 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] It has been learned that the UN Security Council will soon impose sanctions on North Korea because of its refusal to accept inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. To avoid this, North Korea is reportedly currently meeting with the United States.

A diplomatic source said that Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and Quinones, head of the Korean Affairs Section in the U.S. State Department, secretly met in New York yesterday

[20 October] and discussed the level of nuclear inspection of North Korean facilities that would be acceptable to the United States.

The source reported that at yesterday's meeting, which was held at the request of Deputy Chief Ho Chong, Deputy Chief Ho said that North Korea has no intention of accepting the general inspection [ilbansachal] or ad hoc inspection requested by the IAEA. He inquired, however, about the level of inspection that would be acceptable to the U.S. side. The source said that if material, such as film and batteries of the monitoring equipment of North Korea's nuclear facilities, are not replaced within two weeks, continuity of nuclear safety will be severed.

U.S. Said To Talk to Japan on DPRK Sanctions

SK2110055993 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by Pu Chi-yong from Tokyo]

[Text] It has been learned that the U.S. Government has asked Japan to consider measures for placing economic sanctions on North Korea in the event that the UN Security Council should decide on sanctions against North Korea for rejecting special [tukpyol] nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

On 20 October, SANKEI SHIMBUN and Japanese Government sources confirmed that although the United States appears to have been cautious in broaching the issue of placing sanctions, the U.S. Government recently asked the Japanese Government to consider effective sanctions against North Korea.

According to another Japanese Government source, in late September, the U.S. Government made the request to sound out the concrete measures Japan may take when a decision for economic sanctions against North Korea was made. The United States and Japan had discussed this issue when Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa visited the United States to attend the UN General Assembly.

The United States was learned to be focusing on the remittance of money to North Korea from Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese prime minister's office is having difficulty reviewing the aspect which the United States is focusing upon, because deterring Koreans in Japan from sending money to family members in North Korea will most likely be opposed from a humanitarian point of view and because there is some question as to the extent to which the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces will be allowed to form a naval blockade under Japan's current law.

Seoul, U.S. Plan Technology Cooperation Talks

SK2110084093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States will hold the first meeting of their Science and Technology Cooperation Committee early next year after months of delay, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The two countries plan to hold working-level talks in mid-November between assistant ministers to prepare for a ministerial meeting within the first half of next year, Chong Wi-yong, director-general of international trade, said after the closing of the two-day Dialogue for Economic Cooperation (DEC).

Seoul and Washington initiated a scientific and technical cooperation agreement in 1976, but it expired in 1988. The agreement was renewed at a summit in January last year, but the committee was never launched.

Washington had been passive about high-level talks but finally agreed to next month's preliminary negotiations, Chong said.

The two countries agreed to establish three counterpart groups in taxation, simplification of administrative regulations and trade policy.

DEC was formed in July for Seoul and Washington to focus on market deregulation and cooperation measures.

U.S. demands were mainly on improving investment conditions such as transparency and conformity, Chong said, while Seoul demanded fair application of U.S. anti-dumping regulations.

Seoul promised to study investment openings after Washington presents a list of markets where it wants better investment access while Washington promised to positively reflect Seoul's position and complaints in dealing with anti-dumping cases, he said.

The two sides agreed to hold working-level talks on easing U.S. requirements for surety bonds when Korean construction companies bid for building contracts in the United States.

The next DEC session is slated for late January in Washington.

U.S. Envoy-Han Wan-sang Friendship Viewed

SK2110101893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0957 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—An influential American intellectual had helped an expelled dissident professor of Korea for about 20 years during the period of the past authoritarian regimes.

Today the two are enjoying another round of reunion, but not as the helped and the helper as in the past but as

a leader of the civilian-led new Korean Government and an American resident ambassador.

The friendship between Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang and new U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Laney dates back to the early 1970s when Laney started to help Han who, then a youthful sociology professor of prestigious Seoul National University, began to be harassed by the Pak Chong-hui regime for his voice against authoritarianism.

Laney's care about Han peaked in 1980 when Han was arrested for the alleged involvement in Kim Tae-chung's "sedition" case. Laney bothered to visit Seoul on several occasions to meet Han in prison while putting pressure on both Washington and Seoul for Han's sake.

Upon Han's release in November 1980, Laney wasted no time in inviting Han as an exchange professor at Emory University which Laney headed as president. He invited Han's families, as well, to the U.S., allowing Han's two daughters into his school.

Laney's helping hand was not limited to Han. He supported Koreans' democratization efforts in many ways, keeping in touch with a number of opposition, human rights and religious leaders of Korea.

Toward the close of the 1970s, for instance, Laney invited then opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung to his school as guest speakers.

Ambassador Laney flew into Seoul on Thursday afternoon to begin his new duty in Korea, a country he has been so much concerned about.

"Ambassador Laney is an old friend of mine. I hope his duty in Korea will affirmatively affect the United States's North Korea policy making," Han said recently.

Religious Groups Unite on U.S. Soldiers' Crimes

SK2110035593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—Religious and citizens groups will inaugurate an organization Oct. 26 dedicated to fighting crime by U.S. military personnel stationed in Korea.

The Korea National Council of Churches (KNCC), the Korea Church Women United, the Buddism Human Rights Commission and the Tongduchon Democratic Citizens Organization are among the 25 groups forming the headquarters for movement, which will replace the joint commission for countermeasures against the murder of Yun Kum-i by a U.S. soldier, a KNCC official said on Thursday.

The headquarters will form a commission to investigate crimes near U.S. bases, a commission for revising the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and a commission for protecting women's rights, the spokesman said.

The investigation commission will act on reports from the general public of pollution near U.S. bases, and crimes by members of the U.S. Forces.

The SOFA Revision Commission, whose members will be lawyers and professors, will report on problems with the agreement and push for its revision, he said.

Ministry To Study Uruguay Round Talks Strategy

SK2110084393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0759 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry's 24-member Advisory Council on the Uruguay Round agricultural trade talks will meet next week to work out a strategy to deal with pressure for farm market liberalization in the multilateral talks.

The government has not yet submitted a tariffication plan for rice and 14 other Non-Trade Concern (NTC) items, to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) office in Geneva, but has reportedly decided to either allow minimum market access or to continue existing market access for 14 NTC items, except rice.

To be discussed in the meeting next week will be how to give priority to the 14 NTC items for their tariffication, ministry officials said.

The meeting is expected to advise the government to designate rice and some other basic farm products in the NTC category as items that will never be subject to tariffication. As for the other items, the advisory group will probably propose high tariff rates.

The officials stressed that the rice market will not be opened, either through tariffication or through minimum market access, and that imports of the 14 NTC items will not be unconditionally liberalized.

The 14 NTC items are red pepper, garlic, onion, sesame, citrus, beef, pork, chicken, milk and milk products, barley, corn, soybean, potato and sweet potato.

Seoul To Seek Seat on C-W Ban Treaty Council

SK2110040093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—Seoul has decided to seek a seat on the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and to dispatch technical experts for inspection training in preparation for implementing the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

An inter-governmental meeting, convened as Korea readies itself to ratify the convention, decided Thursday that Seoul should seek membership on the 41-member OPCW Executive Council, which will oversee implementation of the convention.

The Executive Council allots nine seats to Asian countries.

It was also decided to send Korean experts to the technical secretariat to take part in future OPCW inspections, officials said.

Seoul was one of the original signatory countries when the CWC opened for signing in January this year. The convention, which mandates complete destruction of existing chemical arms and bans development of new ones, goes into effect 180 days after 65 nations have ratified it, but not before two years.

Threats of chemical weapons are more real for South Korea, as rival North Korea is suspected of having a highly advanced development capability.

But the impact is not small on the domestic chemical industry, which will become subject to OPCW scrutiny, complicating import and export of products even though they are solely for commercial use.

To minimize the impact, the government plans a public explanation session on Oct. 28 to alert the industry to the expected changes after CWC ratification.

Religion Leaders From North, South Meet in PRC

SK2110014593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—Leaders of the indigenous Korean religion Chondo-kyo from South and North Korea met in Beijing on Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss joint efforts for unification, a Chondo-kyo spokesman said Thursday. It was the first time Chondo-kyo leaders had met since Korea was divided into South and North in 1945.

O Ik-chae, supreme leader of the South Korean branch of Chondo- kyo, and Yu Mi-yong, chairman of North Korea's central committee of Chondo-kyo, signed an agreement on frank dialogue for unification between Chondo-kyo people from both sides.

The meeting was realized in an effort to discuss preparations for commemorative events for the 100th anniversary of the cult.

O and Yu also agreed to have working-level contacts at the truce village of Panmunjom in late January or early February next year to discuss details of the events. They invited each other to Seoul and Pyongyang at convenient times.

Chondo-kyo, which appeared 100 years ago, maintains that all men are created free and equal and that heaven is man himself.

ROK-PRC Draft Environmental Accord Approved

SK2110064993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The cabinet Thursday approved the draft of an agreement on environmental cooperation between South Korea and China that says they will set up a joint committee for environmental cooperation.

The committee will meet annually to exchange environmental information and material.

The draft encourages agreements between governmental bodies and institutions of both countries on specific cooperation in environmental matters. The countries will consult on air and water pollution, control of toxic material and management of waste.

Pollution of the Yellow Sea with waste from Chinese factories, and the clouds of yellow sand blown to Korea from China are also covered in the draft.

The agreement will be signed by Foreign Ministers Han Sung-chu of Korea and Qian Qichen of China in Beijing on Oct. 27.

PRC Proposes Joint Development of Satellite

SK2110073193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—China, for closer cooperation in the communications field, has promised to actively support the simultaneous staging of industrial exhibitions, seminars and business talks involving both the South Korean Government and industry, and has proposed the joint development of a regional communications satellite, the Communications Ministry said Thursday.

Vice State Planning Commission Minister Ye Qing made such a pledge during a meeting with a Korean telecommunications delegation on Oct. 16, the Ministry officials said.

Explaining Beijing's interest in digital telephone exchange systems, automated teller machines, and cellular telephone services, Vice State Science and Technology Commission Minister Hui Yongzheng proposed collaboration between Korea and China in developing and using a regional satellite, the officials said.

Delegates explained to Posts and Telecommunications Minister Wu Jichuan that Seoul subsidizes exports of Korean-made electronic telephone exchanges using the economic development cooperation fund and sought the Chinese Government's cooperation in importing and spreading the Korean system.

The 13-man delegation of representatives from the Ministry, Korea Telecom, the Electronic Communications

Research Institute and related enterprises sponsored a telecommunications seminar in Beijing and Shanghai on Nov. 13-19.

Seoul Mayor To Visit Beijing 22 Oct

SK2010124493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1135 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—Seoul Mayor Yi Won-chong will visit Beijing on Friday [22 October] at the invitation of Beijing Mayor Li Qiyan, the Seoul municipality reported on Wednesday.

During his four-day stay in the Beijing, Yi would conclude with Li a friendship agreement between the two capital cities, a city official said.

He said Mayor Yi will be accompanied by a 16-member private economic mission, who will discuss in Beijing ways to expand economic exchanges between the two megalopolis.

Along with the friendship agreement, the two mayors will also sign a memorandum of understanding on exchange programs between the two cities in 1994.

Presently Seoul maintains friendship or sisterhood relations with 12 major cities around the world, which include San Francisco and Paris.

On his way from Beijing, Mayor Yi will visit Tokyo on Oct. 26 where he will attend a meeting of the mayors of world capital cities.

* New Era in Relations With Japan Seen

932C0231A Seoul SISA JOURNAL in Korean 2 Sep 93 pp 14-15

[Text] "Who can handle Japan now?" Korea's foreign relations with Japan are facing a crisis. The red light has been blinking for a long time, in fact it started even before Hosokawa and his cabinet took power. It was already evident that the long 38 year rein of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was coming to an end. Now, the LDP is out of power, but the red light is still flashing.

Behind the scenes of Korean-Japanese diplomacy, there remains Korean politicians who are pro-Japanese, just as in Japan there are pro-Korean ones. These Korean and Japanese contacts make up a major axis, whenever official diplomatic routes become blocked or the machine [diplomatic relationship] squeaks they have performed the role of lubrication. These contacts have maintained a relationship so warm that it has been described as "tight-knit," but with the advent of a new political era, the individuals who made up this network of contacts, in both nations, Korea and Japan, are being swept off the scene to become a part of history.

At the beginning of the 16 May military government, one of the leading experts on Japan was former representative, Pak Tae-chun. None ever disputed Pak's expertise on Japan. He graduated from Wasaeda University, and worked behind the scenes for normalization of Korean-Japanese relations from the early 60's. During the Fifth Republic, and through the end of the Sixth Republic, for almost 30 years he managed our contacts within Japan. His accomplishments include: laying the groundwork for a 1968 Japanese loan, arranging the Japanese financing to launch the Po-hang Steel Company, and the preliminary preparations, made with then Prime Minister Kaifu, for the 1990 President No Tae-u's Japanese visit. Such accomplishments are considered to be Pak's masterpieces. At the end of the Sixth Republic, he became wrapped up in the presidential elections as a candidate for the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], and so ceased his activities as a window for Japan.

Another member of the pro-Japan group is DLP representative, Kim Chong-pil. Immediately following the 16 May incident, he became the Korean Central Intelligence director and contacted Japan's foreign minister, Ohira, with a memo that referenced the Japanese claims negotiation problem, known as the "Kim-Ohira memo", regarding normalizing diplomatic relations with Japan. He also served as chairman of the Korean-Japanese Congressional League, from August 1976 until the end of 1979.

In the 1970's, during the days of Park Chung-hee's political power, one expert on Japan was former executive member of the Republican Party and former representative, Yi Pyong-hui (now the standing advisor for the DLP). This former representative served the longest term (for eight years, 1972-1980), as the Korean executive secretary for the Congressional League. Some believed that Yi's influence with the Japanese had limits. But hidden in the shadows of Chairman Kim Chong-pil, he served in the position of managing contacts in Japan as the chairman's deputy. Chairman Kim Chong-pil, Representatives Choe Yong-chol (a member of Yujong-hui), and Yi Pyong-hui, were considered to be the Republican Party's three Japanese experts.

Along with Yi Pyong-hui, and the other experts on Japan, one name that cannot be left out is that of Yi Chae-hyong, formerly standing advisor of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP). Even now, in diplomatic circles, Pak Tae-chun and Yi Chae-hyong are considered to be two prominent advisors. Although Mr. Chong Il-kwon, standing advisor to the president of the Republican Party, and who as the chairman of the Congressional League in the 1980's had Japanese contacts and met with them, it is known that he did not have much influence with them.

Beginning in the days of Park Chung-hee's presidency, contacts that had previously been planted by a group of national politicians started to develop in Japan. Special emphasis had been given to cultivating contacts only with right wing groups.

Rather than using official diplomatic channels, former president, Park Chung-hee insisted upon using his own

unofficial contacts, a policy which created an obstruction in Korean-Japanese diplomatic relations. Eventually, this pattern that began with Pak's political power, resulted in Korean-Japanese diplomacy attaching special importance to specific individuals and political parties. This pattern continued until the time of the Sixth Republic.

After the 26 October incident, for awhile exchange between the Korean-Japanese contacts were suspended. They were reestablished with the Fifth Republic coming into power moved by Kwon Ik-hyon, currently a representative of the DLP, and other representatives. Later, after Kwon became a member of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), former president Chon Tu-hwan with Chong Sun-tok, secretary general of the DJP, formed a "Japan Team" and together, they began, behind the scenes, diplomatic relations with Japan.

In 1982, Prime Minister Nakosone visited Korea, and with former president Chon Tu-hwan conducted the first Korea-Japan summit meeting. Heavily involved in the summit was Representative Kwon, namely; in charge of bringing in a 4 billion dollar loan from Japan. Kwon served as the chairman for the Congressional League for three years from 1985-1988, a comparatively long term, and it attributes to his heavy weight role in Korean-Japanese relations during the 5th Republic.

At the beginning of the 6th Republic, Korean-Japanese diplomatic relations were characterized by their reliance upon personal contacts of Pak Tae-chune. Among diplomats it's even said that whenever the Foreign Ministry was faced with a particularly urgent situation, they would call upon Park to come to their rescue.

Throughout the days of the 6th Republic, Korean-Japanese relations were especially turbulent. Whether it was the problems with the legal standing in Japan of ethnic Koreans [Japanese of Korean descent], the distortion of Japanese textbooks, the trade imbalance, the issue of Korean women who had been forced to become comfort girls [during WWII] and the transfer of technology, these five problems always created a barrier between the two countries. But the greatest problem came in 1992 involving an economic agreement, and at that time, both Korean and Japanese media rated relations between the two countries their worst in ten years.

About the time of the Kim Yong-sam administration, the winds of change started to blow upon the Korean-Japanese contacts. In 1992, Korea's chairman for the Korean Japanese Congressional League changed twice in just one year. After Pak Tae-chune, there was former representative Kim Chae-sun, and then with the change of administrations, because of the unfavorable political climate. Kim Chae-sun resigned from the National Assembly. When the Korean Chairman's seat became vacant, Representative Jung Sok-mo, executive chairman, took over the role as point of contact for Japan, and Kim Yun-hwan, who had been executive chairman during the 5th Republic, was appointed as chairman and Representative Na Ung-bae, became executive.

Chairman of the Korean-Japanese friendship Society, Kim Su-han, was one of the people busily visiting Japan after the inauguration of the new government. Although rare for a member of the opposition party, he had been able to make friends among Japanese politicians. The friends he had made were not members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), they were aligned with the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ) or the Komeito (Clean Government Party). Because Kim had maintained relations with these politicians, he was able to secure his position.

In March of 1972, 48 representatives of Japan's LDP, and 13 members of the Korean National Assembly met in Tokyo and established a congressional social club called the Korean-Japanese Congressional League. They met with the goal of establishing formal exchange between the two parties and national assemblies, and also to support the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the two governments. One characteristic of the league is that whenever there was a general election for either of the two countries it was customary that representatives would visit each other's country in an effort to obtain support for their campaign. Among political circles of both nations, there is also talk, that some of them maintained relationships so close, that they would act as partners, and help each other personally even to raise money for their campaigns. However, financial support usually came from the industrial route. Parties concerned state that, during elections, politicians were aware of the foreign exchange laws, and for the most part limited support to endorsement speeches.

There are also indications, in spite of appearances, that the league was too ceremonial and protocol oriented. And the real business of diplomatic contacts were always carried out by one or two "designated men." Korea's Japan diplomacy is characterised as "through unofficial contacts" and heavily practiced and relied upon. But, with the change of political climates in both countries, that pushed those contacts from the forefront, creating quite a problem for Korean and Japanese "contact diplomacy."

The collapse of the "old-network" usually means a birth of "a new network"; but Japan wants to get away from the "individual network" diplomacy and plans to practise and carry it out by bureaucrats. This makes Korea's situation more difficult, since Korea has ignored Foreign Ministry officials when it comes to Korean-Japanese relationships and heavily used unofficial, political contacts. It has became obvious that there is a problem with Korean-Japanese relations, and these problems will continue since Korea is unable to produce politicians with experience or statesmanship strong enough to carry out the task.

Under the current circumstances, we cannot help but leave the new map of "Korean-Japanese individual network" unfinished.

Military Sources on Defense Security Commander

SK2110095293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry has tentatively decided to appoint Brig. Gen. Im Chae-mun, chief of staff of the Defense Security Command (DSC), as DSC Commander, military sources said on Thursday.

The current commander, Maj. Gen. Kim To-yun, expressed his intention earlier in the day to resign for personal reasons before his term in office expires in June next year.

Im is expected to get promotion to major general in January next year.

Im Chae-mun Formally Appointed

SK2110121493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The Ministry of National Defense on Thursday afternoon formally appointed Brig. Gen. Im Chae-mun, chief of staff of the Defense Security Command [DSC], as its commander effective Friday.

Im replaces as DSC Commander Maj. Gen. Kim To-yun who earlier in the day offered resignation for personal reasons. His term in office expires in June next year.

Kim assumed the DSC commandership on last March 8 when his predecessor, So Wan-su, along with then Army Chief of Staff Kim Chin-yong, was relieved of his duty in a lightning action.

New commander Im, an ROTC-commissioned officer, was promoted to Brig. General in January last year. He is set to get his second star on Jan. 1 next year.

Defense Ministry Transfers Hanahoe Generals

SK2110130793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1221 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry on Thursday reassigned a number of corps- and division-commander-level generals.

The reassignment featured the transfer of "Hanahoe" generals to less conspicuous duties and the filling of the posts they held with newly promoted officers.

Kim Tak, third Army chief of staff; Yi Kyu-hwan, Joint Chiefs of Staff Operations chief; Yi Yu-su, Army History Research Office head; and Kim Chin-ho, Army deputy chief of staff for intelligence, all newly promoted lt. generals, were named to head Army corps.

On the other hand, "Hanahoe" Lt. Gens. Kim Chong-pae, third corps commander; Ham Tok-son, 11th corps commander' and Choe Sung-u, educational command chief of staff; and non-"Hanahoe" Yi Chae-tal, who served out his term as seventh corps commander, were reassigned as Army policy members.

Cho Song-tae, first corps commander, was named as Policy Office chief of the Defense Ministry.

Lt. Gen. Pae Mun-han, former capital corps commander, who had been on a waiting list following the bomb explosion incident in Yonchon last June, was also appointed as an Army policy member.

Other Army officers affected included Lt. Gens. Kim Chong-hon, Military Academy superintendent and "Hanahoe" member; An Kwang-yol, Defense Ministry Facilities Bureau chief; Yi Taek-hyong, Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategy Planning chief; and Kim Sang-chun, Joint Chiefs of Staff Operations Planning chief, were either ordered or expected to be ordered back to the Army headquarters.

In the Navy, Vice Chief of Naval Operations Im Tae-sop retained his duty while Rear Adm. Choe Nak-song was named as commander of the Second Fleet, and Rear Adm. Yun Kwang-ung as third fleet commander.

Cabinet Approves Draft Law on New NSP Functions

SK2110032693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The cabinet, in a meeting that was presided over by Prime Minister Hwang In-song, passed a draft amendment to the law on the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], on Thursday morning.

The draft bans NSP officials from political activities and provides augmented penalties for infractors.

It requires NSP officials to remain politically neutral in their work and to strictly follow legal procedures when need arises to detain people for questioning.

When the National Assembly Intelligence Committee asks for material, testimony or answers, NSP officials must respond except in matters of national security, it says. It also dissolves the Information Coordination Council.

* Kim Tae-chung Discusses Unification Plan

932C0217A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 26 Aug 93 pp 64-66

[By reporter Sin Chong-rok]

[Text] Former Democratic Party President Kim Tae-chung set out the "material results" of his six-month life in Great Britain. For over three hours beginning at 1600 on 13 August in a "gathering commemorating the 20th

anniversary of his safe return" held in the international conference room on the second floor of the 63 Building located in Youi-do, Seoul, he presented his view of unification in a paper entitled, "A National Alliance-Mode Unification Is Possible on the 50th Anniversary of Liberation." He said that through this paper he was able to confirm the legitimacy of the three-stage unification plan for which he has strongly argued and insisted that 1995, the 50th anniversary of the liberation, will be the first year of the first stage of unification. He also argued that to achieve this, negotiations with North Korea must not be done on a item-by-item basis, but must adopt a package-settlement approach to solving outstanding questions. We introduce a summary of Representative Kim's paper.

[Representative Kim] I visited Germany three times during my approximately six-month stay in Europe. There, I worked to study and learn the reasons for the success of German unification and the problems, side effects, etc., coming from absorption unification. And, in my own way, I think I learned some lessons.

More than anything else, it is possible to mention the successful internal development achieved in each sector of West German society, political, economic, and social, as a reason for the success of German unification. East Germans longed for the high living standard of West Germany; this made possible a unification by absorption, rather than a unification of equality. The West German Government's elimination of international obstacles in the process of absorbing and uniting with East Germany and the fact that it secured the support of the international community was another factor behind its easy unification. At first, Great Britain, France, and the United States argued for a gradual unification. The Soviet Union, in particular, strongly opposed a quick unification. By offering the Soviet Union large-scale financial cooperation and the arms reduction of a united Germany, however, West Germany caused the Soviets to withdraw their opposition. Concerning Great Britain, France, and the United States, it gained their support of an early unification through promises to remain in NATO and to actively participate in the EC.

Originally, West Germany was thinking of a three-stage unification: Treaty Community-National Alliance-Federal State. However, because of the intense desire of the East Germans for unification and because of the desire of Chancellor Kohl to become the great premier of a united Germany, this was changed into a rapid unification by absorption. The Social Democratic Party and many economic experts opposed a quick, absorption unification. Chancellor Kohl, however, forced it through. Because of this, in spite of the great value of German unification, the price of the "sloppy-but-quick unification" was too high.

Chancellor Kohl predicted that the cost of unification from before it was achieved up through the year 2000 would be 500 billion marks [M]. In actuality, however, it appears that it will cost M2 trillion. He also ignored the actual exchange rate of four to one, exchanging the West German Mark for the East German Mark at a rate of one to one, and provided East Germans with West German-level wages and implemented social-security policies toward them. Due to this, East German inflation skyrocketed and the number of unemployed increased rapidly. On top of this, the serious social rupture continues to exist just as it was. Discrimination and confrontation between West German first-class citizens and East German second-class citizens is growing. If in the era of a divided Germany it was considered "one people, two nations," it is now "one nation, two societies." President Von Weizsaecker even lamented to me, "The Berlin Wall fell, but the walls in our hearts are still there."

Through this German experience, we must realize that although being one people is a required condition for unification, it is not a sufficient condition. We must absolutely avoid the absorption unification of the Germans. Our economic capacity is only one-sixth that of West Germany. The West German population was over four times that of East Germany, so four West Germans could feed one East German, but South Korea's population is only twice that of North Korea. The only desirable unification is a stable one achieved in stages.

During the past cold-war era, our unification was no more than something which naturally ought to be, but is not. Now, however, the cold war's fetters have been loosed. Unification is no longer something which merely ought to be, but is now entered into the realm of possibility and necessity. The method through which it is to be realized is what is important.

The world is entering into an era of economic warfare. Our competitors are all concentrating their resources on economic construction; only we are dividing ours between national-defense spending and security. If this continues, we cannot but sink, becoming a pitiable third-rate country. Our situation is different from that of Germany in that we can be very successful if we achieve unification. West Germany had little to gain from East Germany. However, North and South Korean are in a mutually complementary relationship. A professional businessman well acquainted with North Korea told me that we could achieve several tens of billions [currency not given] in exports through South Korea-North Korea collaboration. In an article he published in a recent issue of THE ECONOMIST, a prominent expert on Korean issues wrote that if Korea unites, it can become a superpower in Asia second only to Japan. Unification is the road of our people's survival.

Unification must go through three stages: national alliance, federation, and complete unification. President Kim Yong-sam also spoke of a three-stage unification plan; this is ultimately in agreement with my position. In a national alliance, both North and South Korea would be independent states as they are now; each would exercise its own foreign policy, national defense, and domestic politics. An assembly would be formed with each side having the same number of representatives and

a system calling for unanimous agreement would be adopted allowing each side to exercise a power of veto in regard to the other. Thus, a safety mechanism would be created to prevent either side from forcing its unilateral ideas on the other. In this process, both North and South would promote exchange in all sectors, working for the restoration of the homogeneity of our people. Economically, cooperation will be promoted founded on common interest, but, for the stability and development of the North Korean economy, we must provide them with economic support to the greatest extent possible. If this happens, then a wave of democratization will arise powerfully within North Korea. This is because, to succeed, openness and a market economy must be accompanied by democratization. After continuing in this way for about ten years, economic cooperation between North and South will become so close that it cannot be turned back. Then we can go on to the next stage, federation.

However, one problem must be solved before this. This is the North Korean nuclear issue. Not only is North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons a lethal threat to the safety of the Republic of Korea, it could even trigger a nuclear war between the North and South. Not only this, but North Korea's nuclear development could incite a nuclear arms race in Southeast Asia and, in particular, Japan, there is no mistaking that Japan will soon become a nuclear power, judging from its economic power. North Korea must not get nuclear weapons.

Two fundamental principles are needed in solving the nuclear issue. The first is that under no circumstances must we permit North Korea to develop nuclear weapons. The second is the overall settlement of outstanding issues. That is to say, let us give what we should give and take what we should take. As I have already said, we should get North Korea's complete abandonment of its ambition for nuclear weapons and its renunciation of any form of invasion whatsoever. At the same time, what we should give is a sure guarantee of their security and a promise to end Team Spirit exercises.

This is the only way to solve the problem in the present atmosphere of distrust. Let us try to think about it from their point of view. Our economy is a shambles. Furthermore, almost all the surrounding nations have become socialist. North Korea, in relatively superior economic shape, holds amphibious-operation exercises with the Soviet Union. If this were the case, how great would our anxiety be?

Many people say that there can be no change in North Korea so long as Kim Il-song survives. I, however, think differently. From a certain point of view, North Korea has changed a great deal. For 40 years, North Korea opposed simultaneous admission to the UN, saying that it would make the division of the peninsula permanent. However, they have abandoned this. Pointing out the North Korea consent to simultaneous admission to the UN, one Japanese expert on North Korea goes so far as to say that North Korea has crossed over a river of no return. North Korea also said that the cross-recognition of the two Korea's would make division permanent. It has abandoned this as well. They officially recognized the Republic of Korea as a legal state through the North-South Agreement in 1991. Former U.S. Ambassador to Korea Gregg also sympathized with the position that it would be more effective to solve problems while Kim Il-song is still living. North Korean politics are stable because Kim Il-song lives; some concessions or decisions can be made with Kim Il-song's authority. We saw an example of this in the North Korea-South Korea simultaneous admission to the UN. Ideas that sanctions ought to be brought against North Korea have been espoused both at home and abroad. This means economic or military sanctions by the UN. Economic sanctions are meaningless. There is almost nothing the West gives to North Korea. What would there be to sanction? The second is the issue of military sanctions. This must not happen. If this were to happen, North and South would both be destroyed together. I believe that if we pursue an overall settlement, we can suppress the hardliners and solve the North Korean nuclear problem. The United States is now headed down that road. Hasty calls for sanctions are of no help at all. We need to have confidence in our democratic system and in the enormous difference with North Korea our market economy has created.

Lastly, we must open a national discussion on unification. Through a nationwide discussion, we must come up with single or multiple proposals, and these must be put to a national vote. We must complete the first stage of unification by 1995, giving our people stability and hope.

Editorial Urges Review of Energy Policy

SK2110005393 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Oct 93 p 3

[Editorial: "The U.S. Environmental Plan Has Something to do With the ROK"]

[Text] On 19 October, U.S. President Clinton announced a "Changing Environmental Action Plan" featuring the prevention of global warming. This environmental protection plan includes 50 articles that state that the amount of fossil fuel used should be reduced, energy efficiency should be raised, and forests—which absorb polluted gas from the air—should be protected in order to prevent air pollution that causes global warming. A tree planting project should be conducted for this purpose.

The use of fossil fuel, including coal, oil, and gas, has rapidly increased throughout the world. Under these circumstances, a global disaster resulting from the greenhouse effect of the earth caused by the use of fossil fuel can be predicted. The Clinton government's environmental plan, which is a concrete guideline for the prevention of such a disaster, concerns us. In this respect,

we can expect that this plan will make the United States and the international community reconsider air pollution.

In 1972, in its "The Limit of Growth" report, the Rome Club warned that the growth of mankind is inevitably limited because of the greenhouse effect of the earth caused by the increasing amount of energy consumption. Countries throughout the world, without listening to the club's warning, have continued to increase the use of fossil fuel. Greenpeace, an international environmental organization, estimates that as a result, approximately 42,000 tonnes of carbonic acid gas that emerged from the combustion of fossil fuel are being discharged every minute. This crisis consciousness led the world to reach an agreement in the environmental summit held in Rio de Janeiro last June. The agreement includes the reduction of the amount of carbonic acid gas discharges to the 1990 level by 2000. Therefore, the Clinton government's plan is significant in putting the agreement into practice.

There is no reason to raise an objection in delaying or preventing global warming. However, the regulation of carbonic acid gas discharges and the reconsideration of energy efficiency by the United States are, directly or indirectly, related to our own interests, considering the fact that the U.S. plan has an effect on our industrial fields. In short, if the U.S. Government strengthens the standard of waste gas and energy efficiency when we export internal-combustion engines or electronic goods to the United States, a considerable degree of trade restrictions will be imposed on our enterprises. Also, if developed countries put forward the air pollution issue as a precondition for trade transactions, they will face great difficulties. In this respect, the government must prepare a long-term or short-term strategy to deal with the issue.

The government must also examine the transfer of technology to restrict the discharge of carbonic acid gas or the issue of providing funds for the prevention of air pollution in accordance with the treaty on the prevention of global warming adopted at the Rio meeting.

At a time when developed countries wage an energy conservation campaign to protect the earth's environment, the government must fundamentally review its domestic energy policy and industrial structure. It must answer if it will continue to overlook the increasing production of cars in the country and when we can awake from the illusion that the increasing amount of energy consumption is proportionate to the improvement of the people's standard of living. It must sincerely reflect on these facts. The sooner, the better. Also, it must be aware that the issue is directly related to industrial and trade policies as well as to the country's security.

Steel Industry Hit With Anti-Dumping Charges

SK2110015393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—The South Korean steel industry is in a state of emergency following a volley of anti-dumping attacks by trading countries, industry sources said Thursday. Revenue Canada announced on Monday that it will investigate allegations of dumping of Korean, Italian, Spanish and Ukrainian carbon plate and alloy steel on its market.

The Ottawa government accused Korean steelmakers of exporting great amounts of plate at unfairly low prices in time of shortage of stocks following the Canadian international trade tribunal's dumping recognition of German and English steel goods last May.

Mexico followed suit and is reportedly poised to launch an anti-dumping investigation into exports of cold-rolled and hot-rolled steel and plate by nine countries, including Korea, Brazil and Canada.

On the news of Mexico's move, Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) and other Korean steelmakers mobilized their lawyers to seek compromises with the Mexican Government and manufacturers, the sources said.

American steelmakers, unable to swallow July's virtual not-guilty assessment of Korean exports by the U.S. International Trade Commission, took the matter to the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) last month for another fight.

The six-member independent government agency had ruled in favor of Korean hot-coil and plate exports and landed light dumping margins on cold-rolled and galvanized sheet compared with other competing countries.

But bright skies began to cloud over after American industry demanded monitoring of steel imports and sharpened its political and legal attacks on foreign steelmakers with the defense of section 301, which imposes market diversion, the sources said.

On the other side of the Pacific, Taiwan is scheduled to announce the results of its anti-dumping charges on Korea soon.

Yen Rise Helps Competition of Electric Goods

SK2110085493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—Prices of Japanese electronic products manufactured in Southeast Asia are rising because of the strength of the Japanese yen, helping restore the price competitiveness of Korean products, the Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry says in a report issued Thursday.

According to the report, Korean electronic goods are 20 percent cheaper on average than Japanese goods made in

Japan and between 8 percent and 30.8 percent cheaper than those made in Southeast Asia.

Ninteen-inch Sony and Panasonic (Matsushita) color television sets made in Indonesia and Malaysia sell for 219 U.S. dollars to 259 dollars in the United States, while comparable South Korean television sets sell for between 189 dollars and 198 dollars.

Panasonic video cassette recorders made in Indonesia cost between 249 dollars and 269 dollars, while Korean VCRs sell for 199 dollars to 249 dollars.

Sharp electronic ovens made in Thailand cost from 99 dollars to 119 dollars in the United States, while Korean ovens are priced at 84 dollars to 108 dollars.

Seventy percent of Japanese electronic products are made in Southeast Asia, giving them a price edge because of the low wages in the region.

Most Japanese factories in Southeast Asia are screwdriver operations, however, so the yen's continued strength boosts the prices of their products because most of the parts are imported from Japan.

Early this year, Japanese electronic products made in Southeast Asia were 5 percent cheaper than Korean goods, but now the situation is reversed.

On the other hand, Korean television sets, VCRs and ovens cost 12 percent more than the comparable products from China.

Machinery Imports Post Rise for Second Month

SK2110031193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 21 (YONHAP)—Machinery imports posted a two-digit rise for the second straight month in September, an indication that industrial investment in plant and equipment is recovering.

August's machinery imports were 13 percent higher than a year earlier at 1,449 million U.S. dollars and September's were 14.6 percent up at 1,506 million dollars, according to the Korea Foreign Trade Association.

It was the first increase for two months in a row since capital investment began declining during the latter half of last year.

Imports of general machinery, a measure of capital investment, increased 8.2 percent in August and 15 percent in September, the first two-digit increase since February last year.

Imports of precision machinery jumped 22.3 percent in August and 29.1 percent in September.

Machinery imports in the first nine months of the year, however, recorded a decline of 4.9 percent from a year earlier to 13,881 million dollars on a decline in the first half.

Imports of general machinery in the nine months also fell 13.3 percent.

General machinery imports fell 18 percent to 39 percent every month in the first half of the year, except April, which registered an increase of 6 percent.

Burma

Commander Warns Traders Not To Raise Rice Prices

BK1910122593 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Yangon [Rangoon] division law and order restoration council and commander of the Yangon military command, delivered a speech at a coordination meeting on rice matters held with rice traders at the Yangon City Hall at 1130 this morning.

Myo Nyunt explained frankly retribution will come to the traders, who use clandestine dollars to manipulate the prices of rice and other basic commodities, and they will have to bear the consequences for raising and manipulating prices of rice and other basic commodities to cause the disintegration of the defense services, to create misery for the majority of people, and to derail the national convention. Continuing, he said today's coordination meeting was neither an appeal for help nor to gather suggestions but to explain frankly about self-examination. The commander added that although rice from trade enterprises were supplemented to gain stability and reduce the rice price, it was not helpful for the majority of the people that signals were perceived to disrupt some of the defense services, the people's police force, and the public services personnel. He noted, before engaging in any activity according to the practice of the defense services resolutions have to be drawn up after gathering information. He explained there are more than 10 solutions, and consideration must also be given to procedures. Next, Myo Nyunt said some political parties and politicians during meetings at social functions are organizing a scheme to create something on an auspicious day using the rising price of rice as a tool. [passage omitted referring to previous meeting]

He explained that traders should consider whether it is a good deed to donate the profit realized from the desolate people after avoiding profit and trade taxes. He said he saw traders who are very generous where donations are concerned and noted: 1. They are donating money that should be given away as tax; 2. The government has innocently presented them with titles and awards for their generosity; and 3. Some traders even go deep inside the system to gain privileges. [passage omitted on kinds of donations]

The commander further explained one of the state's goodwill deeds toward the traders and peasants and noted the cooperatives ministry imports about $140 million to $150 million worth of fertilizers, tractors, and motor oils, for the agriculture sector. He noted if the foreign currency to import fertilizers, tractors, and motor oils is used to import rice for local distribution the price of rice will fall. The state government has to buy rice annually from the peasants for distribution to public services personnel and other needs. He explained since it is the need of the country, the sale of paddy to the government by the peasants is a generous deed that could be regarded as responsibly fulfilling the needs of the state.

Finally, Myo Nyunt said, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] government, which unavoidably had to take the responsibilities of the state, knows the political characteristic that political and administrative stability can be achieved only when there is economic stability. [passage omitted on explaning past history] He noted paddy and rice crises have played a prominent role in Myanmar [Burmese] political history and added that those who look can see that internal and external forces have joined hands to create this formula-like problem. The commander explained this is the period of anti-SLORC activities: human rights; Nobel laureates visit to insurgent areas; cornered by giving a series of awards and titles [awards and titles presented to Nobel laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi]; instigating activities of young students; activities sponsored by external broadcasting stations, newspapers, and magazines in collaboration with some overt and underground political organizations to coincide with auspicious days; and using the traditional rice problem to create instability because the public did not participated in the 1988 disturbances. The chairman frankly explained retribution will come to the traders who will have to bear the consequences for using clandestine dollars in manipulating the prices of rice and other basic commodities in an attempt to undermine the national convention. [passage omitted]

Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt then announced that traders who insincerely raise the prices of commodities will have severe action taken against them under the 1947 Important Commodities Law.

Oil Company Urge To End Business With SLORC

BK2110064393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 93 p 8

[Text] A SHAREHOLDER resolution has been filed with Amoco by an investment firm asking the oil company to halt its support for the Burmese military junta.

The resolution, filed by Franklin Research & Development Corp. notes that Levi Strauss & Co., withdrew from Burma in 1992 stating "under current circumstances, it is not possible to do business in (Burma) without directly supporting the military government and its pervasive violation of human rights."

The resolution requests Amoco to "terminate forthwith all financial and business ties to the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] and all agencies of the military government of Burma."

Franklin Research & Development is a socially responsible investment firm which helped form the Coalition for Corporate Withdrawal from Burma.

The coalition supporters also plan to file additional similar shareholder resolutions with Texaco, Unocal and Pepsi, requesting the corporations to either disclose information about their business in Burma or cut business ties that benefit the Burmese military regime.

Simon Billenness, chairman of the steering committee of the Coalition, said that the group is not asking investors to sell their stocks.

"The Coalition is simply asking institutional investors, especially large public pension funds and universities, to vote in favour of resolutions filed by Coalition supporters," he said.

Stephen Mills of the Sierra Club's International Programme, a Coalition supporter, said he was particularly concerned with the plan by Total, Texaco, Unocal, Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Nippon Oil and the Petroleum Authority of Thailand to build gas- pipelines from offshore fields overland to Thailand through Burma's last remaining rain forest.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Paper To Launch Overseas Weekly Edition 4 Oct

BK1610065093 Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 2-3 October 93 p 1

[Text] "BORNEO BULLETIN" will go international, commencing this week. For the first time, the BORNEO BULLETIN will publish a weekly overseas edition. To be launched on Monday 4 October 1993, it is aimed at providing up-to-the minute news and information on Brunei Darussalam to readers abroad.

The decision to publish a special overseas edition stems from numerous requests from our readers who wish to send their friends and relatives resident abroad a Bruneian newspaper containing news. The new BORNEO BULLETIN overseas edition is being edited with special emphasis on major local news and events culled from the daily and weekend editions of the paper.

Besides local news, it also contains local features, articles, photo reports, sports, leisure and social pages. In short, a summary of news and events about Brunei Darussalam and its people.

It is being printed on a special light-weight paper in a high-quality press. It will undoubtedly help those Bruneians and those who seek to maintain a close contact with this country to be well informed of the current developments.

As the publishers maintain, the BORNEO BULLETIN overseas edition will be the next best thing to a letter from home.

Those interested in subscribing to the overseas edition may contact Ms. Marion Perlas on 03-334345 or write in to Brunei Press Sdn. Bhd. [Company Limited], PO Box 69, Kuala Belait 6000, Brunei Darussalam.

Malaysia

Defense Minister on Electronic Defense Industry

BK1710043093 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] Kulim, Thurs. [14 October]—The Ministry of Defence (Mindef) will study a proposal by Marconi (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. [Private Limited] for joint cooperation to enhance Malaysia's capability in the electronic defence industry. Its minister, Datuk Sri Najib, said today the proposed cooperation would involve mutual transfer of technology from Marconi through its parent company Marconi S.P.A. of Italy with the technical advice and support of Mindef.

"Basically, it is geared towards forming a tripartite organisations among the three parties for the benefit of the armed forces." Najib told newsmen at a press conference after witnessing a memorandum of understanding [MoU] between Marconi (Malaysia) and Marconi S.P.A. at the former's factory here.

The MoU is on joint increased local production of advanced products and systems in the field of telecommunications, avionics, and defence equipment like those for search and rescue (SAR), global positioning system (GPS), and distance measuring equipment (DME).

Marconi (Malaysia) was represented by its chairman Jen. (R) [Retired General] Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali Seth and Marconi S.P.A by its managing director Sandro Gualano.

Also present were Marconi (Malaysia) Managing Director Datuk Idris Ahmad, Marconi S.P.A. Military Division Director S. Fontaro, and Italian Ambassador to Malaysia Luca Daniele Biolato.

The Royal Malaysian Air Force [RMAF] was represented by its head of engineering Brig. Jen. [Brigadier General] Ahmad Sujak, head of logistics Brig. Jen. Richard Casimir Robless, and chief of operations Kol. [Colonel] Loh Chong Kool.

Najib said the objectives of the cooperation were to create a research and development centre for the design and development of integrated avionic systems, the setting up of an autonomous integrated logistic support for the RMAF fixed and rotary wing aircraft, and eventually the manufacture of avionic systems for export.

"We hope the proposed joint venture will enable Malaysia to develop its own defence system comprising electronic equipment for navigation, communications, avionics, and command and control systems." Najib said.

Marconi produces a wide range of civil and military electronics equipment from wireless communications sets to global navigation systems like the Doppler navigation system used in the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA).

"Marconi (Malaysia) has considerably contributed to the expansion of the telecommunications network in Malaysia, including Telekom Malaysia's implementation of digitalised national network.

"The company's progress has made its future prospects viable in the local civil and defence sectors as the transfer of technology has given Malaysia a competitive edge over many other countries not only in terms of labour but also in technical expertise, lower production costs, and research facilities," Najib said.

By next year, Marconi (Malaysia)'s production hoped to reach RM [Malaysian ringgit] 94 million compared to the RM10 million in 1985. By 1995, its production is expected to be worth RM120 million.

Since the setting up of Marconi (Malaysia) here in 1985, the company has locally designed and manufactured various advanced telecommunications and electronic equipment.

Marconi (Malaysia) is a Bumiputera [indigenous Malaysian] joint-venture company with Marconi S.P.A., the Pilgrims Fund and Management Board, the Armed Forces Trust Fund, Kedah State Development Corporation, and Bank Islam.

Ruling Coalition Party Wins State By-Election

BK1510145093 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Oct 93 p 1

[By Manan Osman, Rosli Zakaria, and Shamsul Akmar]

[Excerpt] Besut, Wed.—The Barisan Nasional [BN] retained the Kampung Raja state seat with a bigger majority when it defeated Semangat 46 [Spirit of 1946] in the by-election today. BN candidate Mohamed Noor Hussin polled 4,612 votes against Semangat 46's Datuk Zakaria Abdul Rahman who polled 3,563 votes, giving the former a majority of 1,049. In the 1990 general election, the BN won the seat with a 340-vote majority. The result was announced by returning officer Saad Muda at the district council hall here at 0940 p.m. tonight amidst applause from BN leaders and supporters.

Terengganu UMNO [United Malay National Organization] chief and Menteri Besar [Chief Minister] Tan Sri Wan Mokhtar Ahmad and Besut division chief Datuk Dr. Yusof Nor, who is Public Enterprises Minister, were among those who were present when the result was announced. [passage omitted]

Central Bank Reports on Economic Growth

BK2010135193 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Malaysia's economic growth was 10.3 percent during the second quarter of this year. The Central Bank announced last month a prediction of 10.4 percent growth during the quarter. GNP growth was 7.6 percent during the first quarter and 9.6 percent in the second quarter of 1992.

In its review of the country's economic situation, the Central Bank stated that the growth rate was stronger than was previously expected. This reflected strong production, particularly in the agricultural sector, which was 7.5 percent. Industrial production was 17.4 percent. Growth in the construction and services sectors increased by 11 percent and 9.8 percent respectively.

Singapore

Minister Views Regionalization Plan, Cooperation

BK1510120493 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Oct 93 p 2

[By Hong Kong correspondent Mary Kwang]

[Text] Hong Kong—Singapore is looking for more strategic alliances with foreign partners to invest in projects in the region, Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng said yesterday. The minister, who is here to attend the Europe-East Asia Economic Forum, was speaking at a luncheon for businessmen and economic officials organised by the Economic Development Board. He said that the Republic's unique advantages lay in its reputation for political stability and government integrity, strong economic track record and close political relationships with all the ASEAN countries as well as China and India. He cited various projects in which Singapore was involved with host countries in the region, such as in the Growth Triangle of Singapore, Johor and the Riaus. He said that India and Vietnam had asked Singapore to help develop their infrastructure.

"With strong support from Beijing and the top Chinese leadership, we are moving ahead with township and infrastructure projects in Shandong province and Suzhou City in Jiangsu province," he said.

Some foreign parties had already recognised the opportunities, he said.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl wanted German businessmen to team up with Singapore to invest in China. The Japan-Singapore Economic Advisory Council was exploring ways for businessmen from both countries to cooperate in third countries.

Mr. Wong pointed out that while the world's average economic growth rate was predicted at 1.5 per cent for this year, East Asia was expected to grow by more than 7

per cent. He said China, with its enormous market and potential, was "a primary locomotive" for this growth.

On a less buoyant note, Japanese economist Toru Kusukawa of the Fuji Research Institute Corporation said at a plenary session that Japan was entering "an era of near-zero growth that would last at least until the end of the century". He predicted that the Japanese recovery would be slow, with the economy remaining virtually flat this year and projected to grow by 2 per cent next year.

World trade and regional growth prospects dominated yesterday's sessions, with several speakers calling for a successful outcome to the protracted Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Malaysia's Minister of International Trade and Industry, Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz, called for cooperation between regional groupings.

In a conversation with reporters later, she confirmed that Malaysia would send a representative to next month's Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) summit meeting to be hosted by US President Bill Clinton. The three-day economic forum, which began on Wednesday, is attended by about 400 businessmen and government officials from East Asia and Europe.

Mr. Wong will speak at a plenary session today on security challenges in the Asia-Pacific.

Cambodia

Ranariddh Denies Ambitions for Throne

BK2010122693 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1007 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP October 20—First Cambodian Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh has declined to be the successor of His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk to the throne. He said: "I appreciate his majesty's comments, but I don't want to be the next king. So, I have to do what I am doing, that is politics".

Prince Norodom Ranariddh said this in response to an article published in the CAMBODIA TIMES. In an exclusive interview with this paper, King Sihanouk said that Prince Ranariddh has the best chance of being the next king. However, to succeed King Sihanouk to the throne, the king had suggested that Prince Ranariddh give up politics completely and depoliticise himself.

"The problem is this. The time when you will be appointed as king you will have to stop making doing any politics. But before being appointed as king, you have the right to continue with politics", the prince added.

Ranariddh Says Khmer Rouge Issue Not Important

BK2110073593 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] After successfully taking part in the fifth summit meeting of the francophone countries in Mauritius, the Royal National Government of Cambodia [RNGC] delegation led by First Prime Minister Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh safely returned to Phnom Penh at 0945 on 21 October.

On hand at Pochentong Airport to welcome the RNGC delegation were His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, second prime minister, and madam; H.E. Keat Chhon, deputy prime minister of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC]; as well as other PNGC members, army officials, and several diplomats accredited to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Answering questions raised by national and international reporter before he returned to his residence, Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh said: We cannot negotiate with the Khmer Rouge, who continue to make demands. The Khmer Rouge issue, he added, is no longer an important problem. What is important are the issues of security, reconstruction and rehabilitation of national economy, and living conditions of the people.

The prince also said that he and H.E. Hun Sen would travel to Beijing soon to present the draft of the RNGC lineup for His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk's examination and approval.

Government Plans No Embassies in Moscow, Hanoi

BK2010135793 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 20 (AFP)—The Cambodian government said Wednesday that it would not set up embassies in Russia or Vietnam, the two countries that have had dominant influence over Cambodian politics for the last 14 years. Because of budget problems, the government spokesman Ek Sereivoat said Cambodia would set up only five embassies around the world, and that Moscow and Hanoi were not on the list. The earmarked capitals are Washington—which will also serve as the United Nations representation in New York—Paris, Bangkok, Beijing and Tokyo, he said.

"These are the priorities," he said.

Former foreign minister Hor Namhong, who speaks fluent French and English, has been nominated to serve in Paris where he will also represent Cambodia to the European Community. Prince Sisowath Sirirath, son of the man who helped lead the Lon Nol coup that deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk in 1970, has already been sent to the United Nations.

When Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia and established a government in 1979, the Phnom Penh regime fell under the influence of the Soviet bloc, and thousands of advisors from both countries have served here.

A U.N.-brokered peace plan in 1991 brought 20,000 peacekeepers to Cambodia to hold elections, and the resulting government in Phnom Penh now enjoys international recognition.

A permanent cabinet list is to be announced next week, and a large shake-up is expected, Ek Sereivoat said, adding that his own job as spokesman is in jeopardy. The ministers of information, interior, health, telecommunications and education are all slated to be changed, he said.

The number of cabinet posts are also due to be scaled down from 27 to 18 "for the sake of efficiency and saving state money," the spokesman said.

Phnom Penh Said Preparing Assault on KR Bases

BK2110012993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Oct 93 p 8

[Text] A MEETING of Cambodian military commanders has agreed to prepare an assault force to attack major Khmer Rouge bases in the southwest of Cambodia, border sources reported yesterday. The guerrillas' biggest bases adjacent to Thailand's eastern and southeastern provinces of Prachin Buri, Chanthaburi and Trat have been targeted, sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The meeting assigned Gen Phrom Moranang, identified as the commander of the forward force of Military Region 4-5, to conduct preparations for the attack, the sources said. The general is based in Sisophon District of Banteay Meanchey, where the meeting took place on Monday. The meeting brought together high-ranking officers in charge of troops in the western and northwestern Cambodian provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey.

Senior Cambodia field commanders have also warned Thai military authorities against allowing the Khmer Rouge to use Thai territory at Ban Laem Nong Ian and Ban Wangmon, south of Aranyaprathet District, which is opposite the Cambodian border town of Poipet. They also called on the Thai authorities to warn Thai villagers against hunting or fishing in this area in order to prevent misunderstandings.

In a related development, an estimated 300 Cambodians who fled the fighting in Khmer Rouge-held areas earlier this month are still holding out in a Thai Friendship School at Ban Nimit, at Kilometre 20 on Cambodia's Highway 5. A 67-year-old man who identified himself as Son said he did not want to go back to Yeah Ath even though this is the rice planting season because the situation remained unsafe, with rival forces braced for a new round of fighting. He said the Khmer Rouge had recruited new troops while the Government was moving soldiers and heavy weapons into the area.

The meeting of Cambodian commanders at Sisophon also agreed to ask the First Thai Engineering Battalion under Lt Wirasak Raksasap to help repair Route No. 6 between Sisophon District and Siem Reap, a stretch of 106 kilometres. Thai troops have been involved in repairing a 50-kilometre stretch of Highway 5 linking Poipet with Sisophon.

The meeting also noted that more than 120 deserters and ill-disciplined soldiers had been arrested since a mixed police-military unit launched a suppression campaign in the wake of reports that Thai soldiers had been attacked and robbed.

The director of the Engineering Corps Lt-Gen Narunat Khampanatsaenyakon said no one was hurt in the attack on October 16 that involved 13 members of Company No. 3 of the Second Thai Engineering Battalion. But it was a serious incident and the company has now been moved to Poipet for safety reasons, he added.

Lt-Gen Narunat said he had protested to high-ranking officers who promised that action would be taken against the culprits.

Lt-Gen Narunat made the disclosure to reporters while visiting the troops and inspecting a stretch of Highway 5 that was damaged in an attack on October 14.

Meanwhile, Lt-Gen Narunat said the United Nations still had not paid the 140 million baht owed to the 700 members of the Second Thai Engineering Battalion who have served with the peacekeeping force in Cambodia over the past eight months. The battalion is due to complete its mission in Cambodia on November 3.

Government Said To 'Never Permit' Division

BK1710074793 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Unattributed "article": "Loosening the Knot so as To Retighten It"]

[Text] It is known that the Royal Government conveyed a letter to the Khmer Rouge leader, His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, on 30 September. The letter required that the Khmer Rouge first accept and respect the three points in the letter before a roundtable meeting scheduled for 15 November could take place. The three points are that the Khmer Rouge should first recognize 1) the new Constitution; 2) the legal Royal Government; and 3) that the roundtable meeting is not a session of talks between parties, but a consultative discussion between the legal Government and the Khmer Rouge group. Moreover, the Khmer Rouge should also stop broadcasting, through their clandestine radio, the word puppet government.

So far, there has been no written, official reply from the Khmer Rouge to the Royal Government. While, in a recent message of greetings to King Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan showed a seemingly flexible stance, that stance later turned into further attacks by the Khmer Rouge on the government-controlled regions in the western and central parts of the country. In fact, Khieu Samphan has only selectively endorsed some articles of the Constitution, especially the one concerning the king; he has refused to recognize the legal Government elected by the people and appointed by the king. Actually, the Khmer Rouge leaders have accepted the incorporation of their troops into the national army and the advisory role that they have requested; but they have expressed fear that the advisory position could not sufficiently serve the country and that it could not bring about harmony for national reconciliation.

After agreeing with the King on a cease-fire, they have begun to shell the border areas. The Royal National Government of Cambodia [RNGC], with Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh as first prime minister and H.E. Hun Sen as second prime minister, has already indicated that so long as the Khmer Rouge have not officially accepted the three points, especially the point requiring them to recognize the legal government, it is certain that the roundtable will be unproductive. The meeting outcome depends solely on the attitude of the Khmer Rouge group.

Somehow, the RNGC, in a letter dated 12 October to H.E. Khieu Samphan, has, surprisingly, decided to postpone the official announcement declaring the Khmer Rouge to be outlaw rebels, who, according to the law, are already outlaws. This move means that the group is given time to reconsider its position, stop its attacks, and regroup and hand over its troops to the RNGC, allowing the latter to incorporate them into the Khmer Royal Armed Forces.

Although aware that the longer the postponement, the more prolonged the people's sufferings are, the government in the letter has stated that it is a concession, but it can no longer be allowed to continue. Anyway, if the postponement is analyzed, it can be seen as a move to loosen a knot so as to retighten it when no positive answer is received from Khieu Samphan. All in all, what the Khmer Rouge should remember well is that the RNGC will never permit two state powers, two armies, and two territories and that the given advisory role is more than sufficient for them, and more beneficial, than for the other 16 parties which took part in the elections.

231 Khmer Rouge Defectors Report to Authorities

BK2010122993 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1010 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP October 20—Two hundred and thirty-one Khmer Rouges reported themselves yesterday to the authorities in the vicinity of Phnom Penh, bringing along 58 arms, said Deputy Information Minister Ek Sereivoat. The defectors came from the Khmer Rouge divisions 330, 801 and 920. He said that it was the first time that the Khmer Rouge who served in the underground force had reported themselves to the government.

"Many of them have been in Phnom Penh for many years already", he said.

The royal government is expected to discover some of the arms caches disclosed by the defectors, he said.

The 231 defectors have been brought to the training centre in Dei Eth, some 20 kilometres east of Phnom Penh, which has already accommodated some 500 Khmer Rouges; one of them will reportedly be given the ranks as general, three as colonel, three as lieutenant colonel, three others as major, six as captain, 14 as lieutenant and 33 others as second lieutenant by the royal government. He said the royal government had launched two appeals for the Khmer Rouges to come back to the community and this had brought good result.

Ek Sereivoat expected many more Khmer Rouges to report themselves to the government. "It's very good to have those Khmer Rouges to report themselves back to the Cambodian community because, as you know, we have been fighting for 23 years which is not beneficial for rebuilding our country", he said.

There is no exact figure of the Khmer Rouge defectors across the country but Ek Sereivoat put it at over 2,000.

Ek Sereivoat also said that the government had no plan to take Anlong Veng, headquarters of Khmer Rouge notorious leader, Ta Mok. "To take Anlong Veng there must be long, long preparation", he said.

On the formation of the new government he said the composition of the new government would have been announced by next week. The number of ministries will be reduced to 18 and the ministries information, telecommunication, health, education and interior will have their new ministers, he said.

Radio Urges Return of Land 'Annexed' by Vietnam

BK1910133193 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Unattributed commentary: "The Two-Headed Government Should Demand From the Communist Vietnamese Aggressors the Return of Land To the Cambodian Nation and People; Do Not Demand From the Cambodian People and Democratic Kampuchea, Who Have Made Sacrifice in Fresh Flesh and Blood To Take the Territory Back From the Communist Vietnamese, the Return of Land to the Communist Vietnamese"]

[Text] Since the communist Vietnamese invaded and occupied Cambodia at the end of 1978, they have made the communist state authority they have set up since 1979 sign many agreements and treaties. In accordance

with these agreements and treaties, the communist Vietnamese aggressors have annexed a large part of land on the eastern border from the provinces of Ratanakiri down to Kampot. The communist Vietnamese annexed between 30 and 40 km of land from the real border. Furthermore, the communist Vietnamese have annexed nearly all Cambodia's continental shelf, sea, and islands. To this day, the communist Vietnamese aggressors are implementing at full steam the strategy to completely annex the entire Cambodian territory.

The Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea are not willing to let the communist Vietnamese aggressors annex Cambodian territory at will. Through their tenacious and persistent struggle and through great sacrifices, the Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea have liberated the current size of Cambodian territory from the communist Vietnamese aggressors and have been defending this liberated territory with their flesh and blood.

This is the sacred right of the Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea, who are patriotic. This right is in accordance with Article 2 of the Kingdom of Cambodia's Constitution dealing with the defense of Cambodia's territorial integrity against violation by foreigners. The precious task of the Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea is in accordance with the UN Charter and international law according to which people in each country have the right to liberate their nation and territory and to defend their nation and territory against foreign aggression. However, the two-headed government is insistently demanding the return of the territory that the Cambodian people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea have struggled through fresh flesh and blood to liberate from the communist Vietnamese aggressors.

On this issue, this question is raised: Should territory be demanded from the Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea and given to the communist Vietnamese, or should Cambodian territory be demanded from the communist Vietnamese aggressors and returned to the Cambodians, the owners?

To this question everyone can easily answer that the two-headed government should demand that Cambodia's land, sea, continental shelf, and islands, which the communist Vietnamese aggressors have invaded and annexed, be returned to the Cambodian nation and people, the original owners. Land that Cambodians have struggled to liberate from the communist Vietnamese aggressors should not be demanded and returned to the communist Vietnamese aggressors.

The Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea are not willing to return the land they have liberated from the communist Vietnamese aggressors to the two-headed government because:

1. In this two-headed government, the state authority is 99 percent the state authority of the communist Vietnamese aggressors.

2. If land is returned to the two-headed government, this is giving it to the communist Vietnamese aggressors and making the latter into defendants in the aggression against Cambodia. Vietnam has acted against the UN Charter, the principle of international relations law, and the principle of the Nonaligned Movement. Has the two-headed government known about, heard, and seen all agreements and treaties the communist Vietnamese aggressors have prepared and made the communist state authority they have set up since 1979 sign? Is the two-headed government responsible to the nation and people in the demand for the return of land, sea, island, and continental shelf from the communist Vietnamese aggressors to the Kingdom of Cambodia?

The two-headed government should not try to conceal the eastern part where there is already a big hole in Cambodian territory and instead shout to draw others' attention to the western part where Cambodian territory is in the hands of the Cambodian people and the resistance forces. The Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea want genuine peace, independence, union, and territorial integrity. The Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and Democratic Kampuchea do not want to take any Vietnamese territory and will absolutely not let the communist Vietnamese annex Cambodian territory at will.

Indonesia

Suharto Opens Fifth Golkar Party Congress

BK2010161593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1302 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Speech by President Suharto opening the Fifth National Congress of the Functional Group, Golkar, at the Jakarta International Convention Center—live]

[Text] In the name of God Almighty and merciful, honorable leaders, deputy leaders, and respected members of the People Representative Council, invited guests and brothers and sisters:

May peace be upon you. Tomorrow we will commemorate the most memorable and historic day in the history of Indonesia, which is the proclamation day of independence. While waiting for the last second to tick away when we will all celebrate that occasion tomorrow, our memories linger to the long historical sojourn that we underwent together as a nation. We realize our people sacrificed their lives and property in trying to achieve the most respected and esteemed achievement of any

nation—that of national independence. We pray to Almighty God that the souls of our dear departed warriors and heroes be showered with His dearest blessings.

We reminisce on the meaning of our national independence on every occasion of this historic day. With an open heart and a clear mind, let us look at what we have achieved all this while. Let us momentarily look at our historic journey which we have jointly undertaken as a nation. Let us also allow our thoughts to wander toward the future challenges and aspirations. Let us look around us with regard to the historic events achieved by other nations. Only through such an action will we understand where we stand today—we have become more progressive than in the past. Can we become more progressive tomorrow than we are today? By observing the other nations' achievement, we can determine whether we have sufficiently acquired what we aimed for, or whether there is a need for greater efforts to further improve ourselves in the future.

As a multi-religious nation, we are ever grateful and thankful to Almighty God for providing us with abundant natural resources, peace, and prosperity all this while.

As a courageous nation, let us meditate on the meaning of our past experiences. We acquired our good and valuable knowledge through our past successes or failures and through our mistakes in laying a stronger foundation for our future undertakings. As a nation determined to continue with its struggles in trying to achieve its desired goals, we envision the future with greater care. Let us strengthen our determination to realize what we desire. Let us be fully aware of what we are most concerned about.

We should not feel arrogant if we achieve success. On the other hand, we should not be easily dissapointed if we are faced with failures or shortcomings. We are aware that in the struggle to become a great nation we will be constantly faced with problems of continuity, development, correction, and continuous reforms. All this is important because next year we will enter a new national development stage, that is, the take-off period. History shows that there were nations that were either successful or unsuccessful in entering the take-off period. As a courageous nation, we need to become a nation that is successful in entering the take-off period. We do not want to meet with failure during the take-off period. We are confident that we will be successful in entering the take-off period because we have equipped ourselves in the fields of ideology, sociopolitics, economy, defense, and security. By placing our Pancasila ideology as our base for development, the concept is currently and gradually being absorbed by our people.

As a developing nation, our traditional political strength is currently growing. Our nation needs a strong, stable, and simultaneously dynamic ideology. Without this we will definitely remain stagnant. We are thankful because we (?understand) the Pancasila concept as an open ideology. The basic values that were laid down by the founders of this republic were permament. But we have reformed some of them in accordance with our country and people's dynamism. Looking back though the years, our society, which was once a colonized community, became a national community. Pancasila has proved its important role. Without the Pancasila ideology our society would never have savored the prevailing situation. We will only be aware of this if we compare the conditions being faced by people in some nations which are currently facing turbulence, dissolution, and deterioration. Our experiences indicate that Pancasila forms a strong base for our pluralistic society's existence. Pancasila also provides an opportunity for our society to become strong and dynamic. Pancasila is a national philosophy which is forward-looking, providing the opportunity to utilize all the available forces in our pluralistic society.

In the take-off period, the Pancasila practice should be further strengthened. No country in the world could become a progressive industrial nation if religious, humanitarian, international and national solidarity, and democratic values are discarded. By implementing national development as a Pancasila practice, the energetic society that we will create during the take-off period will not follow blindly the trends set by the current industrialized nations. We will create a progressive and industrialized society which will uphold our own national desires and struggles similar to that which has been laid down in the Pancasila ideology and the 1945 constitution.

The second long-term development program will not simply be a continuation of the first long-term development program which will end soon. The second program will enhance all we have done in the preceding years. We should maintain and consolidate our progress and success and use them as a strength to exploit open opportunities to elevate the living standards of our people. Simultaneously, we must cope with the many shortcomings and weaknesses still facing us. The first program has enhanced the people's capabilities in the economic, political, and social fields. Thus, we are required to have greater responsibility and role in the second program. Basically, development activities are initiated and implemented by the people to enhance their welfare. As a sociopolitical force which has won the trust of the majority of the people in the last five general elections, Golkar has the moral responsibility for our national development process in the years to come. Therefore, Golkar should consolidate to the best of its ability. Golkar should remain oriented toward the masses and serve the aspirations and interests of the people who have given it their political trust and mandate. Only in this way can Golkar carry out its mission and win the people's confidence as a reliable sociopolitical organization.

Ladies and gentlemen! We should bear in mind that our development achievements under the first long-term development program are only the base for our future

development progress and prosperity we desire. There are many more things we need to do so that the justice and prosperity we dream of can be realized. The challenges and responsibility that we will have to share together in the future are a great burden. We have to improve the welfare of the people, create equality and be fair to all of them. At the same time, we have to overcome our backwardness so as to be on par with other more progressive nations. The success of our national development in the coming decades will depend on our ability to provide the conditions, opportunities, and assistance the people require to generate all their potential and energy toward nation building. This is the reason why our sociopolitical organization needs to be further consolidated, upgraded, and expanded. Our organization is not a mass organization whose main objective and activities are to fan sentiment to give rise to mass demonstrations. Our organization is an organization for cadres. As an organization that grooms development cadres, Golkar should dutifully, rationally, calmly, and meticulously spread political awareness among the people so that they know how to exercise their political rights. The Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution allow the people access to political rights. I believe that all of you, my bothers and sisters, are aware of the political responsibility and honor that have been given to you. We all believe the Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution will create a healthy atmosphere in this National Congress.

Finally, with this I declare the opening of the fifth National Congress of Golkar. Long live Golkar!

Casualties From Reservoir Protest March Reported

BK1910125593 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 16 Oct 93 p 33

[Excerpt] An atmopshere of fear still grips people living near the Nipah reservoir. A TEMPO correspondent visiting the area on Tuesday last week was greeted with inquiring and suspicious looks from the villagers. A dark complected man wearing black pants with a sarong wrapped around his waist quickly fled the scene when he was asked about the reservoir. "If you dare, go straight this way," he said bluntly. It appeared that the death of four villagers during a protest march against the construction of Nipah reservoir on Saturday 25 September still causes anxiety among the local people.

"Even though security personnel from the Sampang District Military Command have been pulled out, intelligence officers are still roaming the area," said Kiai Haji Ali Jauhari, deputy chairman of the Sampang PPP [United Development Party], who appointed himself as a spokesman for the victims. Speaking to TEMPO, the highly respected religious teacher gave this piece of advice: "Do not try to enter the reservoir area at night. Either you will be arrested by the intelligence authorities, or local villagers will throw stones at you."

Two weeks after the incident, the once-quiet Nipah reservoir is now bustling with activity. The Brawijaya Regional Military Command has already dispatched its team of officers to investigate the incident. Surabaya LBH [Institute of Legal Assistance] has also sent its team to gather information on the bloody incident. Kiai Jauhari himself visited the reservoir to gather data from eye-witnesses. Different versions of the Sampang bloodshed have begun to emerge. [passage omitted]

Report on Planned Purchase of MiG-29's Denied

BK2010075993 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 12 Oct 93 p 1

[Text] Chief of the Armed Forces Information Centre Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Syarwan Hamid reaffirmed here on Monday that Indonesia will not purchase Russian MiG-29 Fulcrum jet fighters from India. He told THE INDONESIA TIMES that the story published by the New Delhi-based THE ECONOMIC TIMES was baseless.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES said that Indonesia will purchase some Fulcrum jet fighters from India and will send its pilots to be sent in India. Besides, according to THE ECONOMIC TIMES, Indonesia will also send their technicians for training in handling the ex-Soviet jet fighters.

Previously, a high-ranking officer of the Indonesian Air Force had told the press that Indonesia has no intention of having the Fulcrum because of difficulties in maintaining and operating them. He said that in the 60's Indonesia had experience in handling Soviet armaments, including its aircraft. But since Indonesia turned to Western-made jets, this experience has lapsed.

"If we purchase the Fulcrums," Syarwan Hamid said "we would have to have two different operational systems. In many ways, these two systems are in opposition to each other and we should encounter difficulties."

Currently, Indonesia proposes to obtain HS Hawks from the United Kingdom to fulfil its needs for jet fighters. The Hawk's system is seen to be similar to that used by the F-16 Fighting Falcons which are already in service with Indonesian squadrons.

Investment Exceeds Current Government Target

BK1910062593 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 12 Oct 93 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The total amount of funds invested by the private sector in businesses outside the oil and financial industries has by far exceeded the government target for the current Fifth Five Year Development Plan (Repelita V) period.

"The realization of investment commitments by both foreign and domestic investors from April 1989 through September 15, 1993, reached Rp [Rupiah] 98.1 trillion (US$46.5 billion) far higher than the Rp 62.1 trillion

expected by the government during the current Repelita V period to be ended in March 1994," State Minister of Investment Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo said after meeting with President Suharto at his Bina Graha office here yesterday.

Sanyoto, who is also chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), said the government estimated that total investments of Rp 239.1 trillion would be needed to keep the country's economic growth at an average of five percent per annum during the Repelita V period.

The private sector is expected to contribute the majority of the required Rp 239.1 trillion of which Rp 62.7 trillion will be needed for the development of businesses in other than the oil and financial sectors.

Sanyoto explained that as of September 15, the realization of foreign investments during the current Repelita V period reached about $19.3 billion or 49.3 percent of total commitments of $39.1 billion, while the realization of domestic investments was Rp 57.6 trillion or 34.6 percent of total commitments of Rp 166.4 trillion.

"The higher-than-estimated realization of the private sector investments apparently has caused the country's economy to grow by more than the targeted average of five percent per annum in the last four years," he said.

The economy grew by 7.4 percent in 1989, by 7.3 per cent in 1990, by 6.6 percent in 1991 and by 6.5 percent last year.

Sanyoto also reported that the foreign investment commitments approved by the government during the first 8.5 months of this year declined by 29.5 per cent to $5.5 billion over the same period of last year.

Domestic investments approved during the period between January 1 and September 15 of this year fell 13.1 percent to Rp 19.2 trillion over the corresponding period of last year, he added.

The minister blamed the economic recession in industrial countries, tighter competition for overseas investments and poor domestic infrastructure for the sharp decline in foreign investments in Indonesia.

The decrease in domestic investments was caused mainly by high interest rates resulting from the introduction of a tight-money policy in the last few years and the poor condition of existing infrastructure, he said.

Cumulatively, foreign investments approved by the government since the introduction of the investment law in 1967 reached $67.8 billion for the development of 2,618 projects as of September 15 while approved domestic investments were Rp 233.4 trillion for 8,052 projects. However, only about 49.3 percent of the total foreign investments and 34.6 percent of the domestic investments have been realized, Sanyoto said.

Sanyoto said he also reported to Suharto on his plan to allow a domestic company to sell part of its shares on international capital markets.

"The status of the company will first be converted into that of a foreign joint venture before its shares are offered on international capital markets," the minister said.

The company is expected to generate about $1 billion from the sales of a maximum of 30 percent of its shares.

Sanyoto refused to specify the name of the company, which will be the first Indonesian firm to list its shares on the international capital market. Besides reporting the latest developments in investments in the country, Sanyoto also briefed Suharto on the results of his recent trips to Tunisia, Germany, Britain, Switzerland and Thailand.

In Tunisia, Sanyoto signed a memorandum of understanding on the promotion of bilateral economic relations between the two countries. Tunisia wants to import coffee and tires from Indonesia and is inviting Indonesian businessmen to increase investment in that country where PT [Company Limited] Texmaco has invested about $4.6 million for textile production.

In Germany, Britain and Switzerland, Sanyoto joined other ministers, including Trade Minister Satrio Budiarjo Judono and Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications Joop Ave, in meetings for the promotion of bilateral trade and investments in Indonesia.

In Thailand, Sanyoto attended a seminar on the planned establishment of a triangle of growth involving Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia.

Suharto's Assurances on Debt Burden Viewed

BK2010042393 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 6 Oct 93 p 4

[Editorial: "Managing Our Debts"]

[Text] President Suharto's assurance last week that the government's foreign debts of about US$70 billion would not burden the next generation is not the first official statement deliberately designed to rebut ardent critics of the government's foreign borrowings. Economics ministers have often made such remarks on various public occasions, defending the economic rationale of overseas borrowing. They argue that the foreign debts will not excessively burden the economy but will instead accelerate the pace of public investments to stimulate economic development.

Suharto explained over the weekend at a meeting with youth representatives from across the country that the foreign loans have been invested in numerous development projects currently valued as fixed assets at about $115 billion, a sum much more than enough to repay all those debts. The message the president apparently wanted to convey is that all the foreign borrowings have

been well spent for building economic assets for the benefit of not only the present but also the future generations. The summary remarks are self explanatory and acceptable if they are meant mainly for political consumption and are addressed to critics who are a priori against foreign borrowings.

Nonetheless, we think that most of the criticism or analyses of the government's foreign borrowings are not meant to discredit the authorities but are instead prompted by the good intention of making sure the state is careful about managing its debts. The blunt fact is that the level of official indebtedness has become so high that the government is treading on a very narrow path with many constraints pressing in on it.

The most bitter fact, though, is that without foreign borrowing the amount of public investments in badly-needed infrastructures would be far from adequate to support economic development. Put another way, the government's savings are still far from sufficient to finance the minimum level of investments required to facilitate economic activities. Since the government has decided not to borrow from the domestic market in order not to crowd out private sector borrowers, and is required by law to adopt a balanced budget, the government has always covered the budget shortfall with overseas borrowing.

The annual debt service burdens, for example, already take up to 44 percent of the government's operating budget and are as large as the total payrolls of government personnel, including the armed forces members. These burdens are imposing sacrifices on the civil servants because in spite of the impressive gains in tax receipts the government has not been able to raise the pay of its personnel, which is estimated as being among the lowest in the world, to a humanely decent level.

Despite the international praise of the government's prudent debt management, constant messages of caution against complacency are not harmful because the high debt burdens make the economy highly vulnerable to unfavorable changes in the world economy. The government is constantly faced with possible exchange rate volatility that may worsen the debt burdens. We also have to live with persistent uncertainty about the international prices of oil, which still contributes about one third of the state's revenues.

Moreover, the government apparently needs to be reminded that without additional reform measures it would be rather impossible to maintain an annual expansion of 16 percent in export earnings—the minimum increase needed to keep the current account deficit at a manageable level. These constraints show that extra care is needed in managing the foreign debts, otherwise the debt burdens may affect economic stability with far-reaching implications.

Laos

President Receives Message From Sihanouk

BK1710084593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] Recently, His Excellency Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received a message of thanks from His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The message reads:

The Cambodian people and I would like to extend our profound thanks to your excellency for your congratulations and best wishes. I am confident that the long-standing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries—Laos and Cambodia—will be further developed and strengthened.

Illegal Thai Immigrants Repatriated 8 Oct

BK1910114893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Fourteen Thai citizens—who had illegally entered Laos and been detained by Lao authorities in Bolikhamsai Province—were repatriated to Thailand on 8 October. The Thais were officially handed over by the Bolikhamsai Province authorities to their Thai counterparts in Bungkan District, Nong Khai Province, Thailand. The repatriation of the 14 illegal Thai immigrants was carried out in accordance with an agreement reached by the border peacekeeping cooperation committees of Bolikhamsai and Nong Khai Provinces. This act will apparently serve to promote further the friendship and cooperation at the local and national levels between the two countries of Laos and Thailand.

Thai Communications Company To Begin Operations

BK1710124793 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] An agreement on the development of telecommunications and broadcasting services worth U.S.$63 million was signed between the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the Chinnawat Computer and Communications Limited [SCCL] in Vientiane on the morning of 12 October by Leuan Sombounkhan, vice chairman of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation; and Dr. Thaksin Chinnawat, chairman of the Board of Directors of the SCCL.

The agreement detailed the unilateral investment by the SCCL in carrying out improvements to and construction of the public address system and the radio and television broadcasting services in the LPDR in the next 15 years, beginning on the day the agreement was signed. The cost of the construction of and improvements to the broadcasting facilities is estimated to be U.S.$63 million. The LPDR Government will be given 30 percent of any

profits made from the enterprises. As for any required fees, the investing company must comply with all relevant laws adopted by the LPDR.

The agreement also stipulated that after 15 years of operations, all facilities will be turned over to the Lao Government. Should the Thai company want to continue its operations, further discussions must be held.

Prime Minister Addresses Army Cadres

BK1810105193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 2330 GMT 17 Oct 93

[Text] On 13 and 14 October at the National Defense Ministry, Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, addressed the army-wide conference of leading cadres who attended the gathering to appreciate the seventh resolution of the fifth party Central Committee session. In his addresses, Khamtai Siphandon noted the changing world and regional situations in which most countries are now turning to launch economic reforms and to promote mutual economic cooperation. He also discussed the fruitful outcome of the party's policy of restructuring, especially the achievements gained in the implementation of the socioeconomic development plans in recent years, thus bringing continuous economic expansion to our country and allowing our people to maintain monetary stability, to stabilize goods prices and exchange rates, and to maintain a low rate of inflation.

Khamtai Siphandon hailed the cadres for attaining achievements and victories in executing the tasks of national defense and security maintenance. He also gave advice to them on the consolidation and building of all-around strong units and improving the working patterns and methods to gradually modernize our army. He called on the army and people to unite as one with a view to enhancing the spirit of mastership, self-reliance, and independence. He encouraged the army to step up efforts to develop the countryside and mountainous regions to increase production and to fulfill our socioeconomic development plans.

On 15 October, the nationwide conference of leading cadres to appereciate the seventh resolution of the fifth party Central Committee session was successfully concluded after eight days of work.

Ministry Predicts Shortfall in Rice Production

BK1910064593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Kou Chansima, director of crop cultivation and agricultural promotion of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, told reporters that agricultural production undertaken by our farmers this year has been severely affected by natural calamities. For example, in some localities transplanted rice crops have been ravaged either by drought or floods. Rice transplanting has been delayed and transplanted rice crops have been destroyed by crop pests such as rodents, yellow beetles, locusts, and other inspects. In addition, the rainy season this year was very short, thereby severely damaging main season rice plants.

It is predicted that rice production throughout the country this year will decrease by 6.25 percent of the projected target of 1.6 million metric tons. To alleviate this problem, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is working on a solution by setting a target to increase the acreage of dry season rice planting to 18,000 hectares—50 percent of which will be concentrated in Vientiane Muncipality and Vientiane Province. At the same time, the ministry and other services concerned will strive to promote rice production in the areas affected by natural calamities and crop pests. It has already secured some 40 million kips from the government budgets to buy seeds and fertilizer for and to grant loans to farmers in the affected regions. In addition, the ministry has also sent cadres to coordinate with local administrations to repair irrigation facilities and to select appropriate seeds for farmers so that they will be able to transplant crops in a timely and more effective manner.

Official Discloses Foreign Investment Statistics

BK1710063093 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] In the last nine months, 116 investment projects have been approved by the Committee for Planning and Cooperation to carry out business operations in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. Boun-gnang, deputy director of the Investment Management Department, recently disclosed that of the 116 projects, two were contractual business operations, worth $3,561,000, 78 were joint venture enterprises, worth $32,459,000; and 66 were unilateral foreign investment projects, worth $68,893,000. During the nine-month period, total investment for these projects was worth $104,913,000—$95,423,000 from foreign investors and $9,490,000 from local businessmen.

Twenty-eight of these investment projects, worth more than $26 million, were in the agricultural sector; 41 projects, worth some $46 million, were in [words indistinct]; and 47 others, worth more than $32 million, were in service businesses.

Boun-gnang went on to say that 52 projects, worth more than $43 million, were owned and run by Thai investors, while 17 others, worth more than $13 million, were owned by PRC investors. The remainder were: Nine from Australia, six from Hong Kong, and others from many other countries. Compared to the same period last year, the number of foreign investment projects in Laos increased by 36.

Philippines

Government Offers Counterproposal to Westinghouse

BK1810090993 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] The government is proposing a conditional compromise agreement with Westinghouse Electric Corporation to break an impasse in the negotiation for a settlement. Solicitor General Raul Gioco said yesterday. Gioco said he is personally endorsing this option which will pave the way for the forging of a temporary agreement between the government and Westinghouse panels. This, he said, will allow the two panels to remain committed to a compromise settlement and to resolve their differences within 60 days. Gioco is chief legal counsel of the government panel. His proposal is one of two options being considered by the government and Westinghouse negotiators to settle the dispute over the nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan. The other is a perfect or clean sweep agreement which will require the two parties to resolve their differences at once and seal the propose agreement to date. Either option is subject to President Ramos' final approval.

Gioco said the prospects of an immediate settlement is still in limbo as the negotiations continued to be bogged down by serious differences between the two panels until yesterday. But Energy Secretary Delfin Lazaro, chairman of the government panel, said he is still hoping that the two parties will come to terms. He did not say if he expects either of the two proposed options to be arrived at. Let's wait until we have received final word from Westinghouse, Lazaro said, denying reports that the negotiations have already collapsed.

The negotiations bogged last Friday over Westinghouse's demand that the government order private individuals to desist from suing the U.S. firm in any court and that government defend and indemnify it in case charges are brought against it in court. At least two groups, the Anti-Graft League of the Philippines have sued Westinghouse before local courts in connection with the alleged faulty construction of the moth-balled nuclear power plant. [sentence as heard] The complaints are still under investigation. The government panel opposed those demands which Gioco described as obnoxious and absurd. The Westinghouse panel is chaired by Robert Gross, chief of the firm's Asia-Pacific offices. Two of its members, lawyer (Kevin Brow) and contract administrator (Kim Mikkins) left Manila the other day to confer with top Westinghouse officials on the government's position. The two are expected to call Gross today to release the officials' reaction.

Gioco said he opposed the clean sweep agreement which came up during their bull session the other day. He said he cannot remember who proposed it. He said such an agreement is tantamount to giving in to the Westinghouse's demand concerning possible suits against it. Gioco said he has personally proposed the conditional settlement. He expressed opposition to a proposed provision that the settlement agreement be placed under the jurisdiction of Judge Dickinson Debevoise of the U.S. District Court in New Jersey. Debevoise, who had heard the government's defeated bribery suit against Westinghouse, has blocked its plans to appeal the case on the grounds that it harassed three Filipino witnesses who had testified in favor of the U.S. firm. Debevoise had earlier said an out-of-court settlement should include a provision granting the court the power to punish the government if it continues to harass witnesses. But Gioco said it was Westinghouse that charged the government with harassment and it should be Westinghouse that should drop that case. He added our position is simple. We are putting an end to the litigation. Why is is it that we are entering into an amicable settlement, yet we are still under the gun in the sense that the judge will still maintain jurisdiction over the case? Gioco said the 60-day period will allow Westinghouse to drop its harassment charge.

President Ramos had earlier announced that he had approved in principle the proposal that all legal actions against Westinghouse be dropped in exchange for two electric generators worth $49.5 million.

Extradition Treaty Signed With Hong Kong

BK2010044093 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Oct 93 p 7

[By Johanna Son]

[Text] The Philippines and Hong Kong have sealed an extradition treaty that will hold beyond the year 1997 when the British colony reverts to Chinese rule. Senior officials at the Department of Foreign Affairs said the text of the accord called "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of Hong Kong for the Surrender of Accused and Convicted Persons" was initialed in Manila last week.

Negotiators from the Philippines and Hong Kong proceeded to forge the accord on the understanding that there was no objection from the Chinese government, which will, however, be informed of the final text as well. The agreement was forged in preparation for Hong Kong's reversion to China in 1997 and at least one other accord—an air agreement between the Philippines and Hong Kong—is also being hammered out.

Sources said the accord is at least the third one signed by Hong Kong to cover the post-1997 period, others having been forged with Canada and the Netherlands. The Philippines does not have an extradition treaty with the People's Republic of China.

The extradition accord binds the Philippines and Hong Kong to surrender to each other under certain processes and terms persons wanted by the requesting party for prosecution or imposition of a sentence. Among the crimes earlier proposed to be covered by extradition

include murder, sexual crimes, kidnapping, and illegal drug offenses. Officials said the accord is "for the protection of our own nationals as it is for the state."

The accord covers offenses that are crimes according to the laws of both the Philippines and Hong Kong and punishable by imprisonment or other forms of detention for at least more than a year.

The agreement also provides conditions under which a person cannot be surrendered such as if the offense of which a person is accused or convicted is of a "political character."

Persons also cannot be extradited if the requesting party intends to prosecute or punish on account of race, religion, nationality, or political opinions or if upon return they would be "prejudiced at trial" or their personal liberties curtailed for the same reasons. Likewise, either party can refuse to surrender a fugitive offender for an offense its laws regards as having been committed within its courts' jurisdiction.

Surrender may also be refused if the concerned offense is punishable by the death penalty by the requesting party but is not so under the laws or the requested party. Under such circumstances, surrender may be refused unless the requesting party promises that the death penalty will not be imposed or carried out.

Significantly, the accord stipulates that the requested party upon surrendering an offender will turn over, upon the other party's request, all articles including money that may help prove the offense or was acquired by the offender as a result of his crime. The requested party, upon request, will also turn over these articles even if the offender dies, disappears, or escapes.

Senate Ratifies Treaties With Bangladesh

BK2010131193 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Oct 93 p 16

[Text] Two treaties aimed at enhancing economic and maritime ties between the Philippines and Bangladesh have been ratified by the Senate. Senate President Edgardo J. Angara said the chamber unanimously voted for Senate Resolution [SR] Nos. 372 and 373 ratifying the treaties aimed at boosting, respectively, merchant shipping and economic cooperation between the two countries.

SR 372 strives for stronger cooperation in maritime shipping and greater commercial exchange, while SR 373 seeks to promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, especially in the fields of agriculture, agri-business, and power generation. It encompasses, Angara said, the exchange of goods, equipment, services, and personnel; establishment of projects, including the preparation of feasibility studies and surveys; and financial agreements covering such trade activities.

The Senate president said the chamber ratified the treaties on the basis of a recommendation of the Philippine Embassy in Dhaka. The resolutions were endorsed by the Senate committee on foreign relations headed by Senator Blas Ople.

Government Plans Tech Transfer With Indonesia

BK1810093593 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] The Philippines and Indonesia are taking steps to intensify their cooperation in the fields of science and technology following the state visit of President Ramos to Indonesia last September. In a memorandum for the president, Secretary Angel Alcala of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources [DENR] said an agreement between the two countries is being arranged to facilitate the transfer of technology for the vegetative propagation of dipterocarp seedlings in the Philippines. The dipterocarps are trees which yield valuable wood and aromatic oils and resins.

Alcala's memorandum sent to the president through Executive Secretary Teofisto Guingona, Jr. contained the DENR follow-up actions on two issues raised during the 20 to 24 September state visit of the president to Indonesia. The two issues were the vegetative propagation of dipterocarp seedlings and the establishment of marine reserves. A pruning agreement between the Philippines and Indonesia is being arranged to facilitate the transfer of technology through raising dipterocarp seedlings from vegetative parts, Alcala told the president. Alcala said Dr. Vivekanandan, chief technical adviser of the Los Banos-based Regional Secretariat of the United Nations Development Program-Food and Agriculture Organization-assisted project on tree breeding and propagation, has left for Jakarta to follow up personally the approval of the agreement. The agreement provides for the visit of Indonesian technical people to Bislig, Surigao del Sur in the Philippines to assist in the establishment of the necessary facilities and to train some of Filipino personnel in the use of the techniques to mass-produce seedlings by vegetative means, Alcala said. Some of our people will also have the opportunity to observe the application of the technology in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, he said. According to Alcala the Philippine technologies on raising dipterocarp seedlings are mainly through seeds and [word indistinct] or naturally grown seedlings. As he suggested, these vegetative parts have so far only been partially successful and we are not in the best set of improving our methods, Alcala told the president.

On the proposed establishment of marine resources, Alcala said that DENR has set aside for the purpose 1,000 hectares along the coastal area of (Buha) de Bay in Mati, Davao Oriental. Another site is being proposed in Saranggani Bay off South Cotabato, he said. These areas have high potentials for creation and industry aside from their prestige values, Alcala said adding that the DENR

is in the process of identifying other areas to be proclaimed by the president as marine reserves.

The vegetative program of dipterocarp seedlings was presented by Bob Hassan of the Indonesian consultative assembly to President Ramos during his visit to Jakarta. Hassan is also the president of the Asian Amateur Athletic Association or AAAA. He's coming to Manila next month as part of the AAAA track and field competition scheduled 29 November to 4 December.

Ramos Rejects Dictatorship To Counter Problems

BK2010133393 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Oct 93 p 14

[Text] President Ramos has vowed not to resort to dictatorship despite the "procedural difficulties" encountered by his administration in the pursuit of its goals.

"So be it," the president told law alumni of the University of the Philippines the other night in a Makati hotel. "We do not want development otherwise—certainly not at the price or another experiment with dictatorship." It was a reformulation of a statement he had made recently that martial law is not the answer to the country's problems.

Mr. Ramos noted that "ours has been the unique accomplishment of restoring democracy after 14 years of repression by a non-violent people power revolution."

"Ours, too, has been the pride of protecting democracy against seven failed coup attempts in the recent past," he said. Today, he said, "it is plain that we can only develop and modernize to the extent that we have more authentic democracy in our society, no less." But Mr. Ramos warned against the "costly illusions of the past."

He called these illusions as: "that democracy by itself can bring development, that having installed the right to vote we have therefore empowered our citizenry, that national economic recovery can come without fundamental reform, that economic prosperity can arise from the trickling down of benefits from the rich to the poor, that the nation can advance with only a few sectors enjoying the resources for development." The president said government cannot be improved except "by expelling the vultures of corruption from the bureaucracy and our public life."

"We can not have peace and stability unless we handcuff once and for all the forces of crime and rebellion who threaten the peace of our streets, the safety of our homes and the security of our republic," he said.

Mr. Ramos said that in order to push forward his administration's "great endeavors," the government must ensure efficient tax collection and "demonstrate our capability to collect what is due the public coffers." He added that development can only come about through the harnessing of the people's energies and talents.

The president also announced in his speech that his administration has placed a "premium on science and technology as a foundation for achieving Philippines 2000." He mentioned technology transfer and personnel training arrangements as among the government's efforts to keep abreast with foreign technology. A fundamental aspect of economic progress, he noted, is an economy modernized through science and technology.

Mr. Ramos added: "And as the economy opens up to more foreign participation and as new technologies appear on the horizon, the law must be there to safeguard our basic interests while encouraging the free flow of commerce and information."

Ramos Seeks Private Support for Housing Program

BK1810091393 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] President Ramos rallied the private sector to fully support the government's national shelter program by helping construct 2 million housing units by the year 2000. Speaking before the Chamber of Real Estates and Builders Association, or CREBA, at the housing congress in Cagayan de Oro City, the president also endorsed the use of the CREBA-designed prefabricated housing unit for the government's resettlement program for the victims of Mount Pinatubo's eruption.

Mr. Ramos said the lack of funding sources in the government requires an active participation of the private sector in the socialized housing program for the poor and financially strapped Filipinos. The government targets the construction of at least 1.2 million housing units under its National Shelter Program by the year 1998 or by the end of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Program. The CREBA committed to build another 1 million housing units by the year 2000. President Ramos said the government has undertaken steps to ease financing for both the government and the private sector programs for housing. Among these steps are the following:

1. the automatic funding in the next five years for the Unified Housing Lending Program or UHLP from the Government Service Insurance System, GSIS, and the Social Security System, SSS, as well as the Home Mutual Development Fund locally known as Pagibig;
2. the opening of a 1 billion peso financing window for local government units with Pabahay [housing] program. The money would come from Pagibig;
3. the establishment of a strong secondary mortgage system by the National Home Mortgage and Finance Corporation or NHMFC;
4. the mandatory salary deductions of all payments for housing loan;
5. the filing of an administration bill making contributions mandatory among all private employees;
6. a review of the Comprehensive and Integrated Shelter and Financing Act to ensure sustained financing for housing during a specified period;

7. integration of livelihood programs in social housing types to ensure regular income for those availing themselves of the socialized housing loans.

Let me emphasize that I have considered the housing program not only as a means to be directly providing the shelter needs of our people, but likewise to boost the economy, President Ramos said. He stressed that housing for every Filipino is his administration's primary goal.

Ramos Urges Congress To Pass Tax Measures

BK2010122393 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] President Fidel Ramos has asked the Congress to consider the country's situation during its discussion of the tax measures. Ramos urged members of the Congress to pass these measures since these are needed for our economy. In this connection, the president said that if the Congress does not pass the tax measures, the government can still find other sources of funds. The government will not stop constructing power plants and other infrastructure projects. Ramos was not worried about Senator Herrera's pronouncements that the tax measures will not pass in the Senate. The President said that Herrera is just one of the senators.

Military Launches Plan Against Samar Insurgency

BK2110071193 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Oct 93 p B-11

[By Ruben Oliver Ensoy]

[Text] Catbalogan, Samar—The military has launched a bold and ambitious project to minimize, if not eradicate, the insurgency problem in Samar Island and open opportunities for the development of its huge potentials by declaring last week an island-wide unilateral ceasefire.

Samar Island Commander Brig. Gen. Ruperto A. Ambil Jr., who is also the commanding general of the Army's 8th Infantry Division based in this capital town, said that the records of previous unilateral ceasefire in Samar show that the island-wide ceasefire is not a gamble but a calculated and aggressive maneuver to enable everybody, including the New People's Army [NPA] rebels to enjoy the blessings of peace of which many Samarenos have long been deprived.

So far, Ambil said some 250 rebels led by former NPA regional commander Rodrigo Sugalan have surrendered and turned in 75 assorted firearms since a ceasefire was first declared in Eastern Samar on 1 November 1992. This was followed by another ceasefire declaration in Northern Samar last 21 July.

Speaker Protempore Raul Daza of the 1st District of Northern Samar said that the island-wide ceasefire is a timely and positive response to the announced intention of President Ramos to develop Samar Island. Daza said that all Samarenos, including NPA rebels ought to take seriously the President's desire to improve the island's infrastructure and make it attractive to local and foreign investors. Already, Daza said, many road constructions and other infrastructure projects are being started under the Ramos administration for the development of Samar Island. More are being planned, he said.

Lapinig (Northern Samar) Mayor Molong Menzon welcomed Ambil's initiative in declaring an island-wide ceasefire. He said that it is a concrete gesture of peace towards the NPA rebels who ought to give themselves a chance to live peacefully and productively as what their former comrades are already enjoying instead of living a miserable life in the hills.

Ambil recalled that many were aghast and alarmed when the first unilateral ceasefire was declared. However, with the active cooperation of government officials and civic and religious groups, the ceasefire proved to be fruitful beyond expectations that Army Chief Lt. Gen. Arturo Enrile, during a recent visit to Catbalogan, said that contrary to an earlier belief that the last war against the insurgents will be fought in Samar Island, it is now his belief that it will be resolved first on this island.

Thailand

Japan Approves $320 Million Private Sector Loan

BK2110015793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Oct 93 p 30

[Text] THE Japanese Government has approved a loan worth about 8,000 million baht from its Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) for the ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF), the Thai portion of which is under the administration of the Finance Ministry. The funds will be re-loaned to private projects, according to Finance Ministry Permanent Secretary Aran Thammano.

Mr Aran, in his capacity as board chairman of the AJDF, yesterday signed a loan contract worth 34.3 billion yen or about 8,000 million baht between the AJDF, the Krung Thai Bank and the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (IFCT). The latter two parties were represented by president Sirin Nimmanhamin and executive vice president Anothai Techamontrikun respectively. Each institution will be lent 17.15 billion yen. The loan is conditional that it be re-loaned in baht to private projects only.

Prospective projects must have fixed assets of less than 160 million baht. Projects in four fields—industry, agribusiness, service and exports—will have priority.

Each project is entitled to not more than 100 million baht. The interest rate will be set at 10 percent annually. The maturity period ranges from 3-10 years including a grace period of 1-3 years.

The deal has attracted more than 100 applicants, Mr Anothai said. The IFCT has so far approved loans worth 650 million baht and is considering other projects worth about 1,000 million baht.

Two thousand million baht of the loan has been applied for at Krung Thai Bank, said Mr Sirin. But since the loan has not been officially committed, the bank has approved only a small amount.

Apparently, the 10 percent rate set by the Finance Ministry for the loans is comparatively low due to declining global loan rates. Should the rates in the world financial markets dip any further, the ministry will negotiate with the Japanese Government for possible rate cuts. The bank's and the IFCT's interest, operating costs and risks had already been included in the 10 percent rate, said Mr Aran.

Minister Says Japan To Stop Grant Aid in 1994

BK2110021193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Oct 93 p A7

[Text] JAPAN will discontinue grant aid to Thailand because of this country's rapid economic growth, Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan announced yesterday.

"This assistance should go to a country in need of the money," Surin said at the conclusion of two days of talks on the restructuring of Thai-Japanese economic relations. However Japan will continue to provide soft loans for agreed projects, Surin said.

Thailand received about $US160 million in grant aid from Japan in 1992 and about US$255 million in soft loans. Grant aid will cease from next year.

The Asian Development Bank recently praised Thailand for its economic performance. Gross National Product (GNP) grew by 7.7 per cent last year, slightly over the forecast of 7.2 per cent. Projected growth this year is 7.5 per cent. The minister said economic ties between the two countries needed to be adjusted as the global economic scene had changed.

"Thailand and Japan should from now on treat each other as partners, instead of the long-standing relationship of donor and recipient," he said.

Surin and Deputy Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura co-chaired the bilateral talks. Surin said both sides agreed to continue their co-operation in fostering support industry in Thailand.

"Japan is moving its support industry outside the country and Thailand can take the opportunity to ensure Japanese businessmen of our readiness as we are improving infrastructure in the provinces," Surin said.

At the ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting in Singapore earlier this month Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Kumagai presented a paper suggesting how ASEAN nations could upgrade their support industries with the assistance from Japan, particularly in areas such as motor vehicles, machinery, textiles and electronics and parts.

According to a Foreign Ministry press release, the visiting delegation emphasized the importance of improving the investment environment, including infrastructure and human resources, to ensure the continuing growth of Japanese investment in Thailand. Each side saw the need to further strengthen co-operation in employee training and the Japanese expressed a willingness to further promote cooperation in environmental protection, the statement said.

During the last round of talks, Tokyo pressed for future assistance to Thailand be linked to environmental awareness. The government is also hoping to finalize a bilateral agreement on "green" technological co-operation with Washington to encourage US investment. Negotiators also discussed ways to increase access of Thai agricultural products to the Japanese market.

The press release said Japan had offered to extend technological assistance for the improvement of its product standard, as well as packaging design.

Japan also expressed its readiness to give constructive support for three subregional co-operative economic projects in which Thailand is involved—development of the Growth Quadrangle along the borders of Thailand, Laos Burma and China, the Mekong basin development, and the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle.

"Some Japanese companies are starting to invest in Chiang Mai, the Northeast and the South," Surin told the press conference.

In addition, Japan has reaffirmed its intention to proceed with the plan to establish a "forum for comprehensive development for Indochina".

Thailand has been encouraging Japan to play a more constructive role in regional development, especially in the reconstruction of Cambodia. The date for the next round of bilateral talks, the fifth, has not been set, Surin said. A joint working group would meet from time to time to follow up on the agreed issues.

Move Seen as Increase in Status

OW2010140793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 20 KYODO—The conclusion of Japanese economic grants to Bangkok by the end of the year changes Thailand's status from recipient to partner in economic relations with Japan, Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said Wednesday. A Japanese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura told Thailand at a bilateral economic conference in Bangkok it will suspend the grants. Speaking at the end of the two-day conference, Surin said the new

economic relationship would take into account Thailand's role as a cornerstone of stability and sustained development in Southeast Asia.

The amount of Japan's grant aid to Thailand this year has not been finalized. In 1992, Japan gave Thailand 42.9 million dollars. The meeting on restructuring economic relations was the fourth of its kind since 1985. It covered discussions on bilateral trade, investment and economic cooperation from a comprehensive, medium- to long-term perspective.

A joint statement released afterward said Bangkok pledged to cooperate in the postwar rehabilitation of Cambodia under the Japan-proposed forum for comprehensive development for Indochina and suggested Thailand be a base for the reconstruction of the region.

On bilateral issues, the Thai side urged Japan to increase imports from Thailand of agricultural products, in particular rice, tapioca and mango. Japan, which virtually bans rice imports, recently decided to import 200,000 tons on an emergency basis to make up for the shortage caused by a poor harvest. Thailand has been asked to send 133,000 tons for use in processed food. The statement underscored the value of the conference and agreed to hold the fifth round in Japan.

Government Urges Japan To Open Rice Market

OW2010125893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 20 KYODO—Thailand has urged Japan to open its rice market and increase imports, particularly of farm produce, Japanese officials said Wednesday [20 October]. The appeal was made at the fourth round of the Japan-Thailand Economic Conference held in Bangkok on Tuesday and Wednesday, the officials said. They said Thailand pledged to cooperate in the postwar rehabilitation of Cambodia under Japan's proposed Indochina comprehensive development forum. Japan told Thailand it will suspend economic grants at the end of this year, the officials said.

Army Commander Defends Role in Cambodia

BK1910024993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Oct 93 p A3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit complained yesterday of "unfair criticism" of the Thai military, which he said was undeserved given its supportive role in the Cambodian peace process. He had not expected the Army to be vilified in this way considering the assistance it had provided to Cambodia. "The Army has suffered from this boring news," Wimon said.

Last week news agencies quoted Cambodian Army officers claiming the Thai military had sent tanks and anti-aircraft weapons to help the Khmer Rouge hold off an attack by government forces—the most recent of numerous accusations of Thai support for the Maoist faction. Wimon said the Army had insufficient funds to buy the arms it needs for itself, and certainly had no spare funds to provide the Khmer Rouge with weapons.

"When the parents of Cambodian Second Premier Hun Sen were sick, the Army provided assistance by taking them to hospital in Bangkok," he said.

The military had given medical treatment to fighters from all factions who were injured in Cambodia. They had replied by raiding across the border and robbing Thai people whenever the fighting died down in Cambodia. The Army had usually disarmed Cambodian soldiers who tried to cross into Thailand to escape the fighting, and then sent them back across the border with their weapons. But later all Cambodian factions would plaintively cry out that the Thai Army had helped their rivals.

"Even the Army's engineering unit which assisted greatly with work there was attacked by Cambodian government soldiers," said Wimon.

Last Friday, when a group of 18 engineers was on its way back to Thailand after finishing their tasks in Cambodia, they were approached by drunken Cambodian government soldiers who asked for food, he said. The engineers obliged, but as the unit moved on the Cambodian soldiers fired a rocket propelled grenade at them. Fortunately, it caused no harm, he said.

"What I want to say is Thai people need peace. We have provided them [Cambodia] with whatever assistance we can, but they have damaged Thailand's reputation with their words and have treated us in an unfriendly way. As a result of trying to help Cambodians, we ourselves are suffering," the Army chief said.

He said the New York-based "Anti-Khmer Rouge Coalition", also known as "the Coalition Against the Return of Khmer Rouge", regularly accused Thailand of supporting the Khmer Rouge.

Garment Makers Press for Higher U.S. Quotas

BK1810022593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Oct 93 p 32

[Text] THE Thai Garment Manufacturers' Association wants the Government to negotiate for higher quota ceilings on clothing exports to the United States next year. An agreement between Thailand and the US limiting garment exports to the US was signed in 1992 and will expire at the end of this year.

Association president Wirot Amatakunchai said he wanted the quota increased from 202 million square metres this year because the value of clothing exports to the US was increasing dramatically. This year, exports are expected to reach 26 billion baht, up 7 billion baht from those of last year. Mr Wirot said the Government, through the Foreign Trade Department, would soon negotiate with the US on terms of a new agreement. He said the US had sought to negotiate with Thailand since October 5 but the Thais were not ready because the

Foreign Trade Department's new director-general, Oranut Osathanan, had just taken the post. Negotiations were expected early next month. But a Commerce Ministry source said the US was suspending talks on garment quotas with all 25 trading partners involved and it was not clear when negotiations would start.

Mr Wirot said the association would hire academics to study the tariff structure of garment and textile worldwide to identify barriers to Thai exports. The private sector is still confident that garment and textile exports this year may reach 100,000 million baht.

Minister Meets Swiss Councillor on Copyright

BK1610072393 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] Visiting Federal Councillor Jean-Pascal Delamuraz, Swiss minister of commerce, industry, labor, and agriculture [title as heard], will have an audience with His Majesty the king this afternoon at Thaksin Ratchaniwet in Narathiwat Province in the south. The federal councillor is on a visit to Thailand as guest of Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak.

In his meeting with Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon, the federal councillor expressed concern about copyright violations in Thailand, especially on watches. He said Swiss investors are afraid that they might face the problem if they invest here. Mr. Uthai said Thailand has tried to solve the problem through the amendment of intellectual property law and suppression against copied products. The situation has now improved.

The Swiss federal councillor is accompanied by a group of Swiss business leaders. The delegation will depart for Seoul tomorrow morning.

Report Views Debate Over Nuclear Power

BK1710005293 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Oct 93 p A7

[Report from the "Political Desk" appearing under the "Viewpoint" rubric: "Explosive issues behind nuclear pros and cons"]

[Text] The controversial nature of the proposal for Thailand to switch to nuclear power is very obvious. Even politicians who love controversies are distancing themselves from the issue.

Most of those who dare talk on the topic have not committed themselves 100 per cent to the pro- or anti-nuclear sides. Potential proponents admit strong public resistance is a major stumbling bloc for the plan to build a nuclear power plant here to meet the increasing hunger for electricity. Opponents acknowledge opposition to dam construction is limiting the country's choices for new power resources.

The fact that Parliament has been divided on the issue underscores the sensitivity. Shortly after the House of Representatives' environment committee emphasized its objections to the nuclear power plan, the Senate endorsed its science and technology committee's report stressing the need for a serious study on that option.

The House environment committee reiterated that Thailand's technology had not progressed far enough to deal with possible environmental consequences of nuclear power, let alone major accidents. The panel pointed out Thailand still had many other electricity-generating power sources—like lignite and natural gas—which it said would last many more decades.

The Senate committee said except for the Chernobyl disaster "which was caused by human negligence", there had been no major nuclear accidents in countries relying on nuclear power. The panel failed to mention several other accidents, notably at Sellafield (also known as Windscale) in England and Three Mile Island in the United States.

The environmentalists' outcry has prompted the Senate to "clarify" its attitude. Speaker Michai Ruchuphan said the resolution endorsing the science and technology committee's report was only aimed at pressing for serious studies into the pros and cons of nuclear power.

Yet the environment committee will have to lobby hard to find more support in the House of Representatives. The House committee on energy has made its stand clear—that nuclear power will do more good than harm.

Ironically, the chairmen of the environment and energy committees are both from the Phalang Tham Party and represent Bangkokians.

Tinnawat Marukkaphithak, who chairs the environment panel, recently submitted a letter to [Prime Minister] Chuan warning that he could be approached by lobbyists from the nuclear industry during his recent visit to the United States. At-ong Chumsai na Ayutthaya, who leads the energy committee, insisted last week that nuclear power was "harmless" and would help slow down "global warming" caused by the use of lignite, a fossil fuel.

The Chernobyl tragedy, according to At-ong, took place because the plant was initially intended to produce nuclear weapons. When the facility was transformed into an ordinary electricity-producing plant, the authorities apparently did not follow all the required safety measures, he said.

Backing his claim on how safe a properly-built nuclear plant can be, At-ong cited Japan's examples. He said a nuclear power plant on the island of Hokkaido had comfortably withstood a major earthquake measuring more than 7.5 on the Richter scale.

His committee is heading for Japan this week for a nuclear technology survey. The panel also plans to invite foreign experts here to answer critics' questions at public forums.

Government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa, meanwhile, said the Cabinet has never discussed the controversial issue. Pro-nuclear groups have insisted that the government should come up with a decision on whether to go nuclear within two or three years otherwise it would be too late in terms of technical and financial preparations.

Like many other politicians, Democrat Aphisit's attitude was non-committal. "We haven't had supply and demand problems yet," he said. "But it's time we thought seriously about the future. We have turned down dam construction so we should have substitute plans. Should we continue using gas and lignite? We need more studies."

Chaturon Chaisaeng, spokesman of the New Aspiration Party, said he was pro-nuclear, but strongly cautioned that Thai-style corruption would pose the biggest threat to the scheme.

"Today's world has stopped talking about the safety of nuclear plants. They are being built in many countries and are less harmful than the clearing of trees to build them," Chaturon said. "My concern is that if a plant is constructed here, corruption may result in substandard safety measures. If we can plug this possible loophole, I don't think there is anything else that we should worry about."

Dusit Sophitcha, deputy leader of the Social Action Party, asked the government to consider nuclear to be "the very last option".

"Do we have all the money and expertise to develop a complete system which will not lead to that Russian experience?" he said. "If we don't, why don't we just try to make use of all the things we already have?"

Cut in Investment Urged for Firms Using CFCs

BK2110013593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Oct 93 p 21

[Text] THE Industry Ministry will request the cooperation of the Board of Investment in cutting support and privileges to all projects using ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), says spokesman Manut Suksaman. CFCs are used mainly in the production of refrigerators, car and home airconditioners, foam and electronic parts. They are known to deplete the ozone layer that protects the Earth from the sun's ultraviolet rays. Ozone depletion leads to "global warming," which can cause changes in climate and weather patterns. In the worst case, major climate changes could wipe out crops and contribute to disease.

Thailand joined 117 countries in agreeing to abolish the production and use of ozone-depleting substances under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, which called for complete elimination of the substances by the year 2000, starting with gradual reductions that began in 1986. Thailand was allowed 10 years to fulfil its commitment, making the deadline here 2000. The next meeting to follow up the Montreal Protocol will be held in Bangkok from November 15 to 24.

The Industry Ministry, which supervises factories using CFCs, set out its reduction plan in 1989. The plan consisted of three steps: prohibiting new factories using ozone-depleting substances; preventing the expansion of such factories, and preventing CFC imports.

Industries now using the substances will have access to loans from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. The loans can be used for switching to the production of environmentally friendly substitute products.

Taxes imposed on raw materials and parts used to make conversions have also been cut to promote the policy, Mr Manut said.

Vietnam

Vu Khoan, Chinese Official on Border Accord

BK2010144993 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 20—Vietnamese and Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan and Tan Jiaxoan on Tuesday granted interviews to the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [after] the signing yesterday of an agreement on the fundamental principles to settle issues relating to the Sino-Vietnamese border on land and on the sea.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, representing the Vietnamese Government to sign the document, said: 'The agreement is an important contribution to consolidate and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Nevertheless, the two sides have also realized that the border issue both on land and on the sea, is a complicated issue which needs a process of long negotiations.

'In the spirit, and principles of this agreement, the two sides will continue discussion to settle disputes in the spirit of friendship so as to step by step turn the Sino-Vietnamese border into a peaceful and friendly one'.

Asked about the fundamental principles stated in the agreement, the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister stressed the 2nd principle namely first of all the two sides will focus on the settlement of issues relating to border on land and in the Tonkin Gulf, and at the same time on the settlement of problems about the Eastern Sea.

Asked about the different viewpoints between the two sides, Mr. Khoan said they have many differences on the Eastern Sea issue, including the Truong Sa (Spratly) and Hoang Sa (Paracels) archipelagoes.

'Nevertheless', he continued, 'it is important to note that the two sides have committed to negotiate to peacefully

settle this issue and pending discussions for settling the issue, both sides shall refrain from activities that might make the present situation more complicated...'.

Asked about the stance of the Chinese Government in the settlement of the issues relating to the border and territory on land and on the sea between Vietnam and China, Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxoan said 'China's stance has been stated in the agreement. The Chinese side will scrupulously implement the agreement to gradually settle the issues relating to the border and territory on land and on the sea beween the two countries'. He stressed: 'The Chinese Government advocates non-use of violence or threat of violence. All outstanding problems should be settled satisfactorily through peaceful negotiations and consultations'.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Japanese Delegation

BK2010150993 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 20—Marubeni, a leading Japanese general trading company, intends to cooperate actively with Vietnam in investment, technology transfer, export, infrastructure and mining, said Company President Iwao Toriumi on Oct. 19.

The president of Marubeni, who is leading a big delegation here from Oct 18, said during a meeting with Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet that his company would invest strongly in food, textile, chemical and cement production as well as in automobile industry and machine building.

Marubeni's technology transfer and training will focus on textile, petrochemistry and cement production, he told the Prime Minister.

Toriumi said the company would help boost such exports of Vietnam as coal, oil, garments, coffee, marine products and ores. Marubeni will also assist Vietnam in oil and gas production, in manufacturing electric generators, in the construction of gas pipelines, in making fertilizers from natural gas as well as in port construction, Toriumi said.

He also announced the establishment of a USD 100,000 Marubeni-Vietnam education fund, in addition to scholarships worth a total of US$15,000 the company has provided since 1991.

During its stay here, the delegation had working sessions with the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment and other relevant government bodies to study possibilities to continue cooperation, investment, economic exchanges and trade between the company and Vietnam.

On Oct. 19, President Iwao Toriumi held here a get-together with mediamen who were informed of Marubeni Company's interest to invest in the four sectors mentioned with the Vietnamese Government leader.

Deputy Prime Minister Signs Agreements in UAE

BK2110071793 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct.21—Vietnam and the United Arab Emirates have agreed on steps for cooperation in economy, commerce, investment, labour, culture and education.

The UAE, in particular, agreed to host Vietnamese trade exhibitions in Abu Dhabi for the promotions of Vietnamese exports to the Gulf states.

The agreements were reached during a visit made by Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh to the UAE from last Friday to Monday.

Nguyen Khanh, who flew in from Kuwait, at the head of a government delegation which include Deputy Trade Minister Ta Ca and Vice Chairman Lu Minh Chau of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, had talks with his UAE counterpart Shaykh Sultan Bin-Zayid Al Nuhhayan on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

He also met with senior officials from the ministries of foreign affairs, commerce, planning and education as well as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED).

After the UAE, the Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister went to Qatar.

His next stop will be Yemen.

Arrives in Qatar 18 Oct

BK2010123893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh arrived in Qatar on 18 October as part of his visit to countries in the Gulf area, meant to boost trade and economic ties. Qatar's official news agency said Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh will visit Qatar for three days. Before Qatar, Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh had working visits to the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Australian Parliamentary Delegation Visits

BK2010135993 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 20—Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly [NA] Nguyen Ha Phan received here yesterday a delegation of the Parliament of Australia led by Senator Jim McKiernan now on a working visit to Vietnam.

NA Vice Chairman Phan welcomed the Australian delegation's visit to Vietnam this time, which he hoped, would contribute to further expanding the cooperative relations between the two national assemblies in particular and between the two countries in general for peace,

stability and cooperation in the region as well as in the world. For his part, Senator Jim McKiernan reaffirmed that this visit to Vietnam was a good opportunity for Australian MPs to see for themselves Vietnam's changes and study possibility of cooperation in various domains between the two countries as well as the two legislatures.

During their stay here, the Australian guests met with senior officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the State Bank, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, the Women's Union, the Municipal People's Committee of Hanoi and some other offices concerned. They called at several cultural and economic establishments in Hanoi and some southern provinces.

Australian Ambassador to Vietnam Michael John Potts was also present at these events.

ROK Grants Loan for Infrastructure Projects

BK2110081893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] South Korea is lending Vietnam $50 million for projects on water supply and road construction. South Korea will also lend another $6 million to fund economic development institutes and the job training centers to help develop economic potential resources in Vietnam. Vietnam and South Korea are expected to sign an agreement on avoidance of double taxation and promotion of cooperation between the two countries early next year.

EC Increases Aid for South-West Region

BK2110074793 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 21—The European Community International Programme (ECIP) will grant nearly 6 million more US dollars to Vietnam's south-west region by the end of 1994.

The sum will be used to create 20,000 jobs of them 7,500 for returnees from refugee camps abroad, assist 1,900 enterprises, provide vocational training for 10,000 people including 1,500 returnees, help repair 70 medical centres, train 850 medical workers, and supply a quantity of medical instruments.

This was made known by ECIP Regional Director Guy Petit at a press conference held in Can Tho Province on Oct. 19 by the South- West Regional Office of the ECIP for the reintegration of Vietnamese returnees.

At the conference, EC Ambassador G. Morgan said that though meeting with many difficulties in terms of capital resources, EC kept its undertakings on assistance and cooperation with Vietnam. He described ECIP South-West Region Office's performances over the past time as bright examples for other regions in Vietnam.

Further on Editorial on ASEAN Relations

BK2010105593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 93

[From the 19 October NHAN DAN editorial: "A New, Promising Era for Cooperation Between Vietnam and ASEAN"]

[Text] During his stay in Singapore, an Asian dragon island country, and Thailand, the land of smiles, our party general secretary was solemnly, warmly, and hospitably received by the highest level leaders and peoples of those two countries. His official talks with Prime Ministers Goh Chok Tong and Chuan Likphai on relations between Vietnam and Singapore and Vietnam and Thailand and on regional and international issues of mutual concern were held in the atmosphere of openness, frankness, and mutual understanding and trust. His visits to economic and cultural establishments and his contacts with business circles in those countries have left a fine impression. His official visits helped to strengthen the mutual understanding and trust and heighten the multilateral friendship and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Singapore and Vietnam and Thailand to a new stage with higher efficiency.

The editorial then notes that recent relations between our countries with ASEAN countries, including Singapore and Thailand, have been increasingly strengthened. It emphasizes that on this occasion in Bangkok, and with Thailand as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, our party general secretary reaffirmed Vietnam's foreign policy of independence, sovereignty, and openness in the direction of multilateral and diversified relations with all nations on the basis of respect for one another's independence, sovereignty, and national integrity. Vietnam advocates the settlement of disputes through peaceful negotiations, not using force or threatening to use force, not forming alliances to fight against others, and cooperating on the basis of equality and mutual benefit for the benefit of development in each country and for world peace and development.

On the foundation of those principles, Vietnam treasures the broadening of relations of friendship and cooperation with nations in the Asia and Pacific region. It aims to strengthen multifaceted cooperative relations with every neighbor country as well as with the ASEAN block. Vietnam is ready to join ASEAN at an appropriate time. It advocates changing Southeast Asia into a region of peace, cooperation, and development without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. It is ready to actively partake in the political and security forum in the region. We maintain a policy of using negotiations to solve disputes, including sea and island territorial disputes in the Eastern Sea.

Vu Oanh on Mass Mobilization Work, Part 2

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["Part two or last part" of article by Vu Oanh: "Let Us Continue To Renovate the Party-Initiated Mass Mobilization Work in the New Situation"]

[Text] Let us continue to renovate the party-initiated mass mobilization work in the new stage.

Given various specific circumstances and the new situation, the sixth party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum profoundly evaluated new developments in relations between the party and the people in the entire country since the party's rising to the power. Asserting those factors leading to the close relations between the party and the people—which have become a strength and an extremely precious tradition of the Vietnamese revolution—the party Central Committee said they "originated from the correct political line of the party, which is supported by the people and which has a contingent of party cadres and members who are taking the lead in all struggles and who have attached themselves closely to the people." (Resolution 8-B of the sixth party Central Committee Eighth Plenum). At this plenum, the party Central Committee also sternly criticized a segment of party cadres and members for degradation and deviation as this has weakened the relations between the party and the people. "Beside those party cadres and members still maintaining their revolutionary reputation and associating themselves closely to the people, there has been a segment of party cadres and members whose activities are heavily characterized by bureaucracy, authoritarianism, aloofness from the masses, autocracy, arbitrariness, persecution of the people, corruption, bribery, and indulgence in a luxurious and slavish life." (Excerpted from Resolution 8-B of the sixth party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum).

Resolution 8-B of the sixth party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum brought forth fundamental guiding concepts for renovating the party's mass mobilization work: The revolutionary undertaking is the cause of the people, by the people, and for the people. In mass mobilization, we must take into account those interests that need attention and must meet the interests of every people. Its organizational form must be diverse and suitable for everyday life. Mass mobilization work is the task of the party, the state, and various mass organizations. Therefore, the responsibility for this task does not rest merely with mass organizations.

It has been nearly 3 years since the release of Resolution 8-B of the sixth party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum. What has been done or not done since then?

At a national mass mobilization conference held from 24-28 November 1992 to review the implementation of Resolution 8-B of the party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum, representatives from various sectors and localities made this observation: Through the reality of the mass movement over the past two years, we can see that the resolution of the party Central Committee has been released at an opportune time, has set forth fundamental guiding concepts, has effected some changes in mass mobilization work, and has been pertinent. Together with other party resolutions, the concepts brought in by Resolution 8-B of the sixth party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum are becoming part of the real life. It is especially noted that since early 1992 mass mobilization work and the relations between the party and the people have changed in a new direction that needs to be developed and firmly grasped by various echelons and sectors.

1. Mass mobilization work is aimed not only at spreading general propaganda but also at disseminating the party's political tasks and the state's policies, working mechanism, and laws. In mass mobilization, we should engage ourselves deeper in dealing with production and business activities and in resolving practical problems in the people's livelihood.

Today, judging from the nature of the interests of each individual and each family vis-a-vis the community, one can see that the interests of the state and of the people are one. Therefore, each individual and each family should develop the positive side of this concept in order to enrich themselves and help make the country strong.

As for the scope and character of the mass revolutionary movement, it is vital to set forth those in-depth orientations and mottoes which are beneficial both to individual households and the country. Every person, every family, and every unit should work together so as to "turn wind into storm." With dynamism and creativity, we can generate a large-scale movement. This should be done without fuss and with high results.

Realities show that over the years, efforts to promote family-sideline, cooperative- and state-run economic activities have produced good results for the country. Grain and food output has constantly increased; industrial production is regaining its momentum, export-import activities are on the increase, support services and tourist services are in full swing. This has helped lessen difficulties facing the people's livelihood, has further stabilized certain aspects of life, and has vivified socioeconomic activities.

2. The people's rights to mastery has advanced a further step, especially the right to engage in economic activities.

Due to the expansion of international relations and the application of the market economy, the people are encouraged to participate more actively in various party and state activities. Thanks to the advanced information network and facilities, the people's background has been further enhanced. Indeed, the people's interests in various domains have been protected, as evidenced by the various major policies of the state such as those on allocating land to the people, developing shareholding corporations and enterprises, drafting the constitution, and organizing the general elections and so forth. The

mass media (especially newspapers) have also been used as a forum to denounce bureaucratism and officials who oppress the people.

3. In the social welfare domain, a campaign has been launched to motivate the people to participate in various movements to help and repay the good deeds of wounded and sick soldiers, the families of fallen combatants and those who have engaged in meritorious services for the state and people, the aged, and orphans. Moreover, efforts have also been made to encourage the people to take part in the movements to fight hunger and poverty and to amass wealth through honest trades. The family planning program, the health care plan, the movement to increase nutrition, and the campaign to eliminate illiteracy and oppose social vices have also been widely launched and have received prompt response from the people.

4. While various traditional organizations continue to function smoothly, new mass societies have emerged, such as the Vietnam War Veterans Association and other organizations dealing with socioeconomic issues, professional groups, and specialized occupations such as the gardening associations, bee raising, bioecology, red cross, science and technology, health promotion, and so forth. Many of these associations have formulated correct lines and activities and have recorded notable achievements, thereby winning the people's confidence and drawing their active participation. Moreover, many forms of organizations and community activities meeting the requirements of the people's material and spiritual life have also developed comprehensively.

5. Although the vocational training movement has not been widely launched especially in the rural areas, Vietnamese young men and women in towns and cities have attended training courses in industrial and handicraft production, driving, business management, accountancy, computer science, foreign languages, and so forth. These young men and women will help enhance the quality of our work force while meeting the requirement in man power for the immediate future and on a long-term basis, especially when our market is widely open to the world. These are encouraging developments.

It is necessary to say that these changes have formed a new developmental path in conformity with the party's guiding thought. Some of the changes have become an attractive trend while others need effort to bring them into full play. Nevertheless, all these good points are not sufficient to definitely affirm success in the party mass mobilization work and in the maintenance of good relationship between the party and people.

Since the announcement of the sixth party Central Committee's Resolution 8-B, the relations between the party and people have been consolidated and strengthened. However, given the difficulties of the mass mobilization work in the new situation, acute shortcomings are still prevalent. Although the structure of mass organizations and societies has improved considerably and has helped strengthen relations with the people, it has yet to meet the requirements of new changes and demands by the people. Efforts to broaden democracy while strictly observing social discipline have not been up to par. The people's role in overcoming degradation in culture, public health, and education as well as in opposing social negativism especially corruption and smuggling has not been put into full play. Moreover, we must make our utmost efforts to satisfactorily carry out such significant, major tasks as building the all-people national defense; strengthening unity between the people's strata, ethnic minorities, and religious groups; eliminating prejudice and discrimination; building a new future of mutual trust and understanding to create a new strength and new combined forces of 70 million people so as to write a new chapter in our history of making the nation powerful, enabling the people to be prosperous, and enhancing civilization for our society, thereby enabling the country to surge forward and attain an appropriate position in the international community.

Leaders Attend Opening of International Fair

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[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 20—The 1993 International Fair on Industrial Products was opened at the Giang Vo Exhibition-Fair Centre here this morning.

Present at the opening ceremony were advisor to the party Central Committee Vo Chi Cong, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member and Secretary of the Party Central Committee Vu Oanh, and other officials.

After the opening speech by Tran Hoan, minister of culture and information and head of the organizing board, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet cut the ribbon, declaring the opening ceremony.

The fair, the second of its kind in Hanoi, draws the participation of 466 domestic production and business units, doubling the figure in the 1992 fair, and 70 foreign companies from 14 countries. During the fair, the organizing board will in collaboration with UNIDO [UN Industrial Development Organization], UNDP [UN Development Program] and ministries and branches

concerned organize international and national seminars under the theme 'Environment and Opportunity of Investment in Vietnam' and 'Vietnam's Industry in Market-Oriented Economy'.

The fair will last until Oct. 26.

AIDS Carrier Sells Blood to Public Hospital

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[Text] According to reports by the AIDS Prevention Committee and the public security force of Binh Dinh Province, among four people discovered infected with HIV on 4 September in Binh Dinh was a man named Nguyen Van Tam. Tam was born in 1968 and has been living in Block 6 of Le Loi Subward. He used to sell his blood to Binh Dinh General Hospital. Lately, while examining his personal papers, the responsible organs discovered many papers proving that Tam sold his blood three times. His last blood sale was on 30 August, five days before a blood test confirmed that he was HIV positive. His blood belongs to Group O and the Binh Dinh General Hospital used his blood for transfusions to some of its patents. Who was given this dangerous blood? Responsible organs in Binh Dinh are investigating to prevent the transmission of this disease.